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THE EUROPEAN TIMES



EUROPEAN ARTS
Life & Times section
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No 64,270

TUESDAY MARCH 3 1992

40p

start

UN peace mission threatened

Sarajevo erupts after vote for independence

FROM TIM JUDAH IN SARAJEVO AND JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

SARAJEVO was paralysed last night after at least four people were killed and a ring of barricades thrown up by Serb militants sealed off the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The ethnic violence, sparked by the weekend referendum in which most Muslims and Croats voted for independence from Yugoslavia, jeopardised the United Nations peacekeeping operation in neighbouring Croatia.

Banja Luka, a Bosnian garrison town which was to be used as the logistics centre for the UN operation, was also brought to a halt as a contingent of the Yugoslav federal army blockaded itself inside its barracks.

Random gunfire echoed around Sarajevo as Serb militiamen guarded their barricades of buses and refuse trucks and Muslim and Croat gunmen prowled through the city threatening war unless



closed last night, public transport was not running, shops were shut and most people were heeding official calls to stay at home.

There were reports of roadblocks in other parts of the republic and unconfirmed allegations that an extremist Christian paramilitary group had attacked Yugoslav army barracks. There were no signs in Sarajevo, however, that the army was preparing to become involved. General Miodrag Kukuruzac, the local commander, was quoted as condemning the barricades as "sheer banditry".

UN officials, already facing objections to the estimated £362 million cost of the Croatian peacekeeping operation, have no contingency plans to relocate the headquarters and logistics centre outside Bosnia. Their hopes seem to rest with Cyrus Vance, the UN special envoy, who is considering another trip to Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo.

The Bosnian government has in the past asked for the deployment of 10,000 UN "blue berets" to maintain peace by monitoring airports and roads, to ensure that the Serb-dominated federal army did not import more weapons into the republic. Despite a security council declaration in January emphasising the importance of "preventive diplomacy", the UN rejected Bosnia's request.

All sides say that a conflict among Bosnia's Muslims, Serbs and Croats would be far deadlier than the civil war in Croatia, where up to 10,000 people have been killed. Muslims make up 44 per cent of Bosnia's 4.3 million population, Orthodox Serbs 31 per cent and Roman Catholic Croats 17 per cent.

At least 20 main streets and crossroads were blocked in Sarajevo, best known in history as the place where Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in 1914, spawning the first world war. A crisis headquarters set up in the heavily guarded interior ministry saw snipers lodged in two buildings.

The barricades were erected on the orders of Bosnia's main Serb party and yesterday it was demanding the cancellation of the referendum result as the price of peace. Sarajevo airport was

City of barricades, page 11

Tories fear recession may become a slump

BY ROBIN OAKLEY AND NICHOLAS WOOD

SENIOR ministers now believe that there is a serious danger of Britain's recession turning into a slump as economic troubles in other countries whittle down the export markets on which Britain depends.

Arguing that the arrival in office of an inexperienced Labour government would compound uncertainties, slowing recovery by driving down the value of the pound and forcing increases in interest rates, some want the Conservative campaign to centre on the need for the electorate to leave the economy in the experienced hands of the

Continued on page 16, col 3

Do budding barristers need so many dinners?

Law Times

L&T page 7

THIRD BABY SYNDROME

The late addition to the family: boon or bane?

Life & Times

Page 4

Leading article, page 13

present government. The difficulty with that doomsday scenario is that it would involve the abandonment of efforts to foster the economic optimism which many Tory strategists have long seen as the key to an election victory.

While government campaigners concede that there will be no significant evidence of economic recovery before the election, with the uncertain outcome of the contest leading to the postponement of investment and spending decisions, they have

Continued on page 16, col 6

Fish skin shoes scaling new heights of fashion

BY NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

STEPPING out in a fashionable pair of hand-stitched haddock leathers, tuna trainers, pilchard slippers or cod skin brogues could soon be all the rage among the well-heeled and environmentally conscious.

British cobblers are claiming to have solved the technical difficulties of turning waste fish skins into footwear, paving the way for new kinds of shoe leather that are sturdy, aesthetic and, not surprisingly, wonderfully durable in the wet. While most people are just happy to see salmon on the menu, Lori Duffy and Nicky Lawler believe they might look just as good on people's feet.

"We heard that some research was being done into making fish skin into hide. In fact Burberry's were using it for small purses. So we designed a pair of shoes and asked a factory in



Northern Ireland to make them up but they found it too difficult," explained Miss Duffy.

The difficulty hinged on the inability of salmon skin to withstand the intense heat and cold used in forming a shoe's toe and back parts and

special glues were needed for setting. "The skin just shrivels up... like fish skins do when you cook them," said Miss Duffy, aged 23, who met Miss Lawler, aged 24, while studying at Cordwainers Technical College in Hackney, London.

Undaunted, the team began researching into new ways of forming, stretching or lasting and smoothing the skin. The new process, devised with a traditional shoe-making firm in Northampton, removes the need for extreme temperatures leaving the fish skin pristine.

The team, who use around four salmon per pair of shoes, are keeping their novel process a trade secret. However, Miss Duffy said they now relied less on machines and more on "old craft ways". Machinery has also been removed from some of the folding processes, "because the scales would get caught up in the machinery and the skin would just tear".

Miss Duffy, who said that the shoes resembled snake skins, explained that because the skins are a by-product of the Scottish salmon industry they are environmentally sound. The skin, which is tanned

Continued on page 16, col 1



An Elysee presidential palace guard saluting as the Prince of Wales arrived yesterday for an audience with President Mitterrand

Travel law for pets may be eased

Vets fear that Britain's defence against rabies may be swept aside if the government goes along with EC proposals. Michael Hornsey writes

Oftel to close all chatlines next month

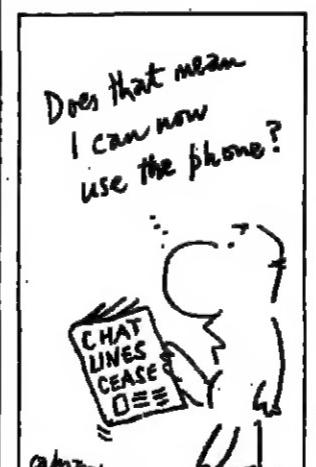
By JOHN VINCENT

TELEPHONE chatlines, which have resulted in huge bills for addicited callers, are to be silenced next month.

Chel, the watchdog for Britain's telecommunications industry, said last night it was revoking the operators' code of practice after companies failed to provide £660,000 towards a compensation fund. The money goes to people facing inflated bills because their telephones were used without their knowledge to ring chatlines.

Sir Bryan Carsberg, director-general of Oftel, said that the code of practice for chatlines would be revoked from 12 noon on April 6.

"The effect of this would be that neither BT nor Mercury Communications would be able to provide themselves or a telecommunication



M4 bridge on the move

THE redundant 79-metre, 2,000-tonne Ingst Road bridge over the M4 east of the Severn bridge completed its final journey yesterday evening, more than a day and a half late (Lin Jenkins writes).

After a weekend of what was described by the transporter department as hitches and by those caught in the traffic jams caused by the delay in other terms, the reinforced concrete bridge was

slowly edged off the motorway early in the evening.

The delays to the original plan of moving the bridge off the motorway on a giant transporter by Sunday morning prompted a government apology. Lord Brabazon of Tara, transport minister, told the Lords that "the method of demolishing this bridge was very carefully considered".

Even at the cheap rate of 36p per minute, Oftel said that chatline callers had quickly run up big bills.

Leading article, page 13

Massacre uncovered

More than sixty bodies, including those of women and children, have been spotted on hillsides in Nagorno-Karabakh, confirming claims that Armenian troops massacred Azeri refugees. Hundreds of people are missing. Page 10

Cash float

The Wellcome Trust, which owns most of the Wellcome drug group, may float up to £4.5 billion in shares to raise cash for research, the biggest stock market flotation apart from privatisation issues. Page 17

Trial halted

A burglary trial was halted after nine months at Coventry crown court when the judge ruled that the defendant was suffering severe stress from conducting his own defence. Page 3

Shilton job

Peter Shilton, the former England goalkeeper who won a record 125 caps, has been appointed player-manager of Plymouth Argyle. Page 28

The prince battles for Brie

By MICHAEL HORNSEY

THE Prince of Wales has trained his ideological guns on the "bacteriological police" in Brussels who he claims are seeking to deprive all those who love good food of the delights of microbe-laden French cheeses in the name of hygiene.

In a speech last night in Paris to the France-Grande Bretagne Association, he painted an alarming picture of bureaucratic interference with our choice of food "spreading like an uncontrollable bacteria". As far as the food was concerned, he was all in favour of bacteria and declared his readiness to take up arms against anyone trying to eliminate them.

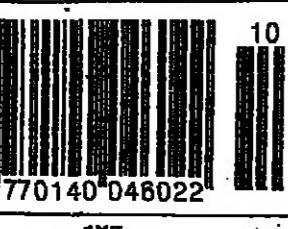
The prince, speaking in French and English, asked: "In a bacteriological correct society, what will become of Brie de Meaux, the Croton de Chavignol or the Bleu d'Auvergne? In a microbe-free, progressive and genetically engineered future, what hope is there for the old-fashioned Fourme d'Ambert, the malformed Gruyère de Comte or the odorous Pont l'Évêque?"

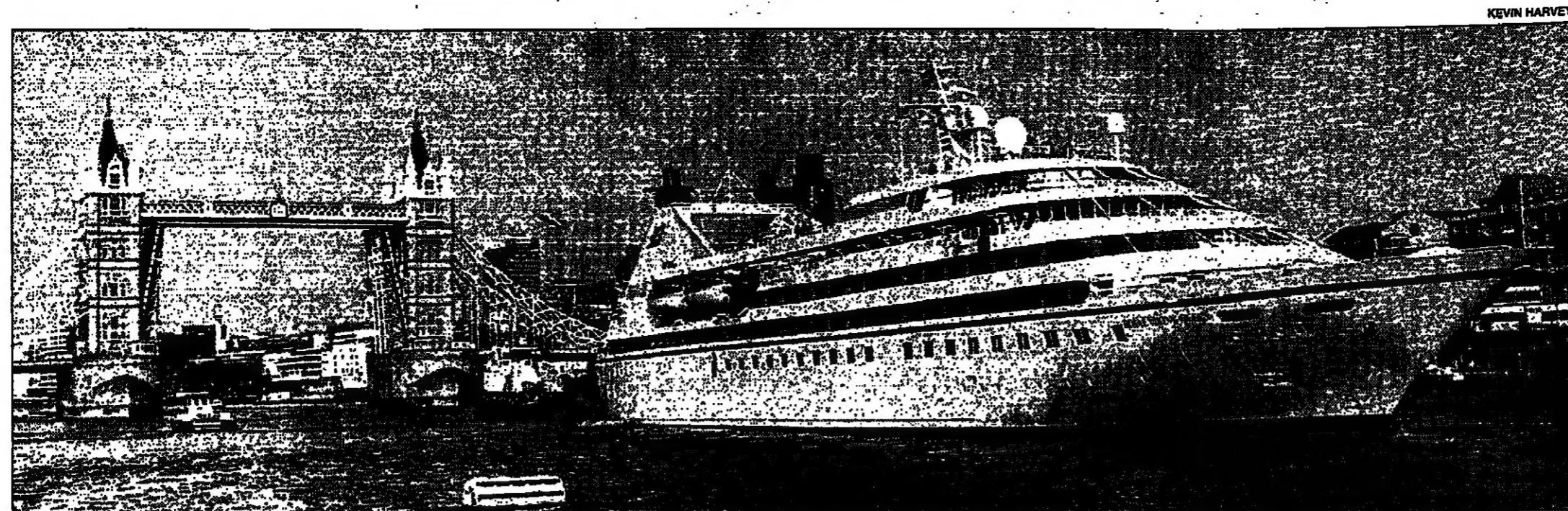
Personal commendations from IBM.



The first personal computer company in Britain ever to be awarded the British Standard 5750 seal of quality was IBM.

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Concise Crossword	13
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Grand entrance: the 10,000-ton Royal Viking Queen passing under Tower Bridge yesterday before her maiden voyage later this month. Built at a cost of £50 million, she will carry 212 passengers

Election security

Democrats' doubts stall legislation

BY PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

EMERGENCY legislation lifting the obligation on election candidates to declare their addresses was being held up last night because of doubts in the Liberal Democratic party over its likely effectiveness. At the same time anger emerged in the Labour leadership over the government's decision to announce the move at the weekend after a period of heightened IRA activity.

Labour had indicated its approval to the measure three weeks ago in confidential exchanges with Kenneth Baker, the home secretary. But it had suggested that the change, which involves a short bill amending the Representation of the People Act, should be introduced in a way that avoided handing a propaganda weapon to the terrorists.

"The last thing we wanted was a fanfare," a senior Labour source said yesterday. "This looks like a knee-jerk reaction and it was not what

we intended." Some Conservative MPs have similar reservations about the proposal.

Mr Baker confirmed the legislation on Sunday after a newspaper report about consultations between the parties. Government sources denied responsibility for the disclosure of the talks.

While Labour will support the bill, the government is waiting for the Liberal Democrats to agree before going ahead. The government had hoped to make an announcement of all-party agreement last night but Robert MacEwan, Liberal Democrat home affairs spokesman, has asked for meetings with Mr Baker and John MacGregor, the Commons leader, to discuss the security implications.

According to Liberal Democratic sources there is considerable scepticism over whether terrorist organisations would be thwarted in their efforts to discover the addresses of politicians purely

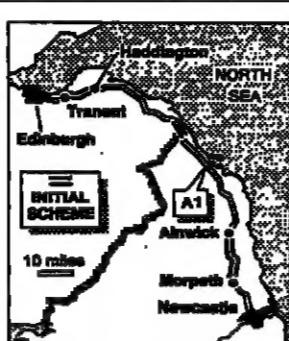
because they no longer appeared on election material. Liberal Democrat sources also said the government should think carefully before interfering with the right of voters to know if candidates lived locally.

Government sources said it was unlikely that the bill would go ahead if there was no all-party agreement.

• Ministers are considering whether to take a more robust line in the face of IRA bomb attacks and warnings, to minimise the dislocation of life in London and the economic damage caused by the latest bombing campaign (Robin Oakley writes).

The prime minister is to discuss with the home secretary and other ministers whether British Rail terminals and the Underground should be closed after a bomb alert one station.

Ulster talks, page 1
Leading article, page 13



A1 stretch to be upgraded

BY KERRY GILL

A £200 million scheme to upgrade a notoriously dangerous stretch of the A1 between central Northumberland and Edinburgh to dual carriageway, was announced by Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, yesterday.

The decision to improve the main east coast route, formerly part of the Great North Road, north of Newcastle upon Tyne comes after a lengthy campaign on both sides of the border. In the past ten years 133 people have died in accidents on the A1 between Edinburgh and Morpeth, about 16 miles north of Newcastle.

Order for Trident will be delayed

BY ROBIN OAKLEY AND MICHAEL EVANS

THE government is now not expected to order the fourth Trident submarine before the general election. Ministers have conceded that negotiations with the Barrow shipbuilders VSEL, are still some way from completion.

Protracted bargaining over the cost of the final order will mean that the future of the fourth boat will remain uncertain. If Labour wins the election, it may never be ordered.

Navy sources yesterday confirmed that £400 million would be saved if the fourth Trident was cancelled, although they warned that the longer the delay in cancelling, the greater the cost to the taxpayer.

The sources also disclosed that the last Polaris ballistic missile submarine could remain in service until early next century, as part of the programme for phasing in the new generation Trident system and phasing out the old nuclear boats.

On the eve of the launch of HMS Vanguard, the first Trident submarine, tomorrow,

the sources said there was an option to retain one Polaris boat for another seven or eight years. The submarine with a possible extended lifespan is HMS Renown, which is currently undergoing a two-year refit. The £115 million refit is not due to be completed until the end of this year.

None of the three other Polaris boats is to be refitted, so HMS Renown will be the last of the older generation submarines to go on patrol. If she is kept in service for the maximum period, it will mean that Polaris boats will have acted as Britain's strategic deterrent for more than 30 years.

However, the availability of HMS Renown for up to eight more years is not being seen as a stopgap in the event of a decision not to buy a fourth Trident boat. The government remains committed to ordering a fourth and the Royal Navy departments involved in the Trident programme continue to base their whole strategy on having four submarines.

Heseltine to set new gas target

BY MICHAEL McCARTHY
ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE government's target for stabilising emissions of the principal greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide, at present the year 2005 — five years beyond the European Community date — may be brought forward. Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, told a preparatory meeting in New York for the United Nations conference on environment and development, the Earth Summit, to be held in Rio de Janeiro in June.

Although his announcement was conditional, and specified no new target date, it represents the first time the government has envisaged a shift from the present target, which has been set in stone since it was announced in the 1990 environment white paper, to a chorus of angry criticism from environmental pressure groups, who said it was far too lax.

Chris Rose, of Greenpeace, said: "This is the first sign of sanity in the government's greenhouse policy although it still falls far short of what we are seeking."

Saatchi gift

Charles Saatchi, of the Saatchi and Saatchi advertising agency, has given nine contemporary paintings and sculptures worth an estimated £100,000 to the Tate Gallery. The gift includes work by Grenville Davey, Richard Deacon, Jeffrey Dennis, Lisa Milroy, John Murphy, Julian Opie, Veronica Ryan, Richard Wentworth and Victor Willing. They will go on show this autumn.

Overtime ban

Workers in the TGWU union at the Vauxhall plant in Luton will ban overtime in an attempt to force the company to raise its pay offer. Vauxhall is offering a two year package - 5 per cent this year with an increase in line with the Retail Price Index later.

Virus alert

A computer virus called Michelangelo is set to activate itself on Friday, birth date of the 16th century painter, possibly disrupting thousands of systems throughout the country. Scotland Yard said last night. The virus overwrites files with gibberish.

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THE TIMES TUESDAY MARCH 3 1992

HOME NEWS 3

Law studies put accused under stress

Judge halts burglary trial after 9 months

BY CRAIG SETON

ONE of Britain's longest and most unusual criminal trials was halted yesterday when a man accused of burglary was ruled by the judge to be suffering severe stress caused by conducting his own defence. The hearing, which began nine months ago, is estimated to have cost £1 million.

Judge Nicholl told the jury at Coventry crown court that the defendant, Denis Morley, aged 50, had displayed signs of considerable stress. Matters had "come to a head" on February 14 when Mr Morley threw a microphone from the dock that struck a desk between a shorthand writer and court usher before bouncing over the bench and hitting a wall behind the judge.

Judge Nicholl said that the jurors would be discharged from their duties, which began on May 20, without bringing in verdicts on three charges. Medical evidence suggested Mr Morley could not continue to conduct his own defence and there was

not enough time for defence counsel to be appointed and "get to grips" with the case.

The Crown Prosecution Service is to decide in the next two weeks whether he should be retried on charges of burgling Mamington Hall, on the Norfolk estate of Lord Walpole, burgling a property in Cumbria and a charge of handling stolen goods.

Mr Morley, who was on legal aid, had pleaded not guilty and claimed that evidence had been fabricated by the police. He had exercised a common law right going back centuries to defend himself, but during the hearing was sentenced to a period of imprisonment for contempt of court.

He had been remanded in custody for three years and three months since his arrest in November 1988 but was freed on bail on Friday pending yesterday's ruling by Judge Nicholl.

The case has aroused considerable interest in legal circles, not least for Mr Morley's

added that recent medical examinations showed Mr Morley was displaying clear evidence of considerable stress, worsened by sleep deprivation, and could not manage proportions before the trial began.

He added that recent medical examinations showed Mr Morley was displaying clear evidence of considerable stress, worsened by sleep deprivation, and could not manage proportions before the trial began.

Mr Morley, addressing the jury, joined the judge in thanking them for their patience and said he was sorry no verdict had been returned. He added: "I have no doubt that we had reached the end of the case it would have been impossible legally to bring in a guilty verdict."

Before the case ended, Judge Nicholl and Mr Morley clashed one last time. The judge tried to intervene when Mr Morley said that 30 police diaries and 20 police notebooks had gone missing. Mr Morley said he had sought to have the trial ended because of breach of process by the prosecution. He added: "This prosecution was on the point of collapse several weeks ago. They were looking for ways to sneak out of the case. This is not the end of this case by a long shot..."

wondered whether "the consideration extended to Mr Seelig would have been forthcoming for a defendant in similar circumstances".

Mrs Wijeratna's decision to write to the press may prompt other jurors to speak out. Under the Contempt of Court Act 1981, however, it is a contempt punishable by a fine or imprisonment to tell anyone about any statement made, opinions expressed, arguments advanced, or votes

THE public defence of juries in complex fraud cases by the foreman of the jury in the second Guinness trial yesterday will recharge the debate on whether juries should be scrapped for such trials.

The foreman, Edna Wijeratna, said in a letter to the *Financial Times* that the government was looking at ways of "securing quicker justice", but said: "The government's mind is not made up and all suggestions will be sensibly looked at." Speaking at Commons question time, he referred to Mrs Wijeratna's letter and seemed to give his support to the present jury system.

He said: "I think recent comment has been disfigured by a good deal of misinformation." The Crown Prosecution Office, set up three years ago, had achieved a "strikingly successful rate of success in what are serious and complex frauds".

Mrs Wijeratna's comments will focus attention on whether judges should have more power to control the passage of a trial where a defendant acts for himself, and on whether the law should allow jurors to speak about their deliberations.

Sir Patrick told the Commons: "There is no means at present by which a judge can sufficiently control the length of time that is taken by a defendant, particularly one who is defending himself."

In her letter, Mrs Wijeratna disclosed that jurors in the Guinness trial, which collapsed after psychiatrists found the defendant to be suffering from strain, had

Wijeratna: disclosed jurors' opinions

cast by members of the jury in the jury room, or for any person to ask a jury about such information, even after the trial is over.

There is growing pressure for the law to be relaxed. The present research into the crown courts by the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice is questioning jurors for the first time about their treatment, their views of the trial, and whether they understand the evidence.

In the United States, jurors are free after a trial to speak out or even tell their stories. After the recent trial for rape of the boxer Mike Tyson, the jury held a press conference explaining how they had arrived at their guilty verdict, and describing how their votes had shifted during discussion.

Law Times
L&T section, page 7

Dolphin Freddie abandons port

BY ROBIN YOUNG

FREDDIE, the bottle-nosed dolphin whose enthusiasm for human companionship transformed the Northumberland coal and fishing port of Amble into a tourist attraction, has abandoned the seaside village which he adopted five years ago.

He went at the weekend, and although there was a report of a sighting at Tynemouth, 25 miles along the coast, on Sunday, his whereabouts are unknown. After years of consorting with humans wearing wetsuits and flippers, he may have swum into the North Sea to look for another dolphin. Freddie's sea life was the focus of national attention last year when Alan Cooper, an animal activist, was cleared of outraging public decency by playing with Freddie's erect penis. Peter Bloom, Amble's dolphin adviser and curator of a dolphinarium in Flamingo Land, Yorkshire, had expressed concern that some swimmers who braved the chill of the ocean to swim with Freddie were arousing him sexually and possibly making him frustrated.

Amble, population 5,000, is on the estuary of the salmon-rich Coquet river, but is not the most picturesque Northumbrian coast resort. The town



Making waves: Freddie became a controversial tourist attraction will sorely miss Freddie, who in five years achieved what the Northumbria Tourist Board could not manage in 20, putting Amble up with Lourdes and Bayreuth as a place of pilgrimage.

With the unexpected advent of a cosmopolitan crowd of dolphin-fanciers, guest houses, bars and souvenirs proliferated, and a restaurant in Amble was named in Freddie's honour. There is a Dolphin Rest Home.

John Hedley, the mayor of Amble,

dreads the effect which Freddie's absence may have on the local economy.

"He will be sorely missed because quite a bit of industry has been set up around him," he said.

George Easton, who ran boat trips to see the dolphin, said: "There is a funny atmosphere in the harbour without Freddie. Everyone is keeping their fingers crossed that he will come back."

"He has been an asset to the town but he is more than that to the locals. He has become our friend. But he is a wild creature and under contract to no one."

Freddie was not the first companionable dolphin to adopt an area of the British coastline as a gambling ground. In the 1970s a dolphin called Donald kept holidaymakers entertained off Douglas on the Isle of Man and later there, was Percy off Cornwall, and Sime on the Welsh coast.

More recently another lone dolphin known as Dorad has been attracting record numbers of visitors to Dingle in Ireland.

Amble is torn between relief that Freddie has returned to the wild and the hope that he may return.

Cruising dolphin
L&T section, page 6



Supporting role: Jill Gascoigne yesterday. Actresses fear victimisation if they speak out, she said

Actresses stage protest over pay

BY SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

ACTRESSES sometimes earn less than a third of actors' incomes and are offered fewer roles, according to a report published yesterday by Equity, the actors' union.

Average annual earnings for men were £36,843 while women were paid £11,431, according to a survey based on 410 responses to 1,000 questionnaires sent to Equity members.

Susannah York, one of the actors who attended the press conference launching the report, said that discrimination was not confined to little known actors. In a recent production in which she received top billing, but which she would not identify for fear of reprisals against others in the cast, she was paid 30 per cent less than her male co-star and 25

per cent less than a supporting actor.

Miss York's latest television appearance was in the BBC1 serial *Trainer* in which she appears with Nigel Davenport, the president of Equity. She said: "When I complained I was told that there wasn't enough money to pay me more. This isn't even a feminist point, it's one of simple justice."

Jill Gascoigne said that actresses would not be prepared to make a test case for fear of victimisation. "They would never work again," she said, adding: "In the future, when the 'Domesday archive' of television recordings of the late 20th century is excavated, people will believe that the world was predominantly male."

Equal Opportunities in

little landmine," he said. Women's acting careers also take a less positive course than men's, the report shows. Actresses are busier when they are under 30; between 40 and 49 men get twice as much work as women. After 50, the ratio becomes even more even.

The BBC denied discrimination. "Exactly the same criteria are applied to women as to men," said a spokesman. "They get paid the same, and as for women's roles we need only point to series like *Rides*, *Making Out* and *House of Eton* which have predominantly female parts."

Ian McGarry, general secretary of Equity, said the union was seeking meetings with the BBC, ITV companies, advertising agencies and film makers.

Police fire Kiszk doctor

A doctor whose tests helped clear a man wrongly convicted of murder has had his contract as a police surgeon ended after 25 years service.

Dr Edward Tierney, who ordered the sperm tests which led to the freeing last month of Stefan Kiszk, who had served 16 years of a life sentence, said he believed he was sacked because he had demanded that police surgeons should be independent of the police and Crown Prosecution Service.

Dr Tierney called for independent police surgeons in a letter to David Weddington, the then home secretary, who had defended Mr Kiszk.

Lawyers pull out of duty rota

Solicitors in Devon yesterday became the first to take full scale industrial action in protest at government proposals for fixed fees in magistrates' courts. They started a month-long withdrawal from the duty rota schemes in courts and police stations.

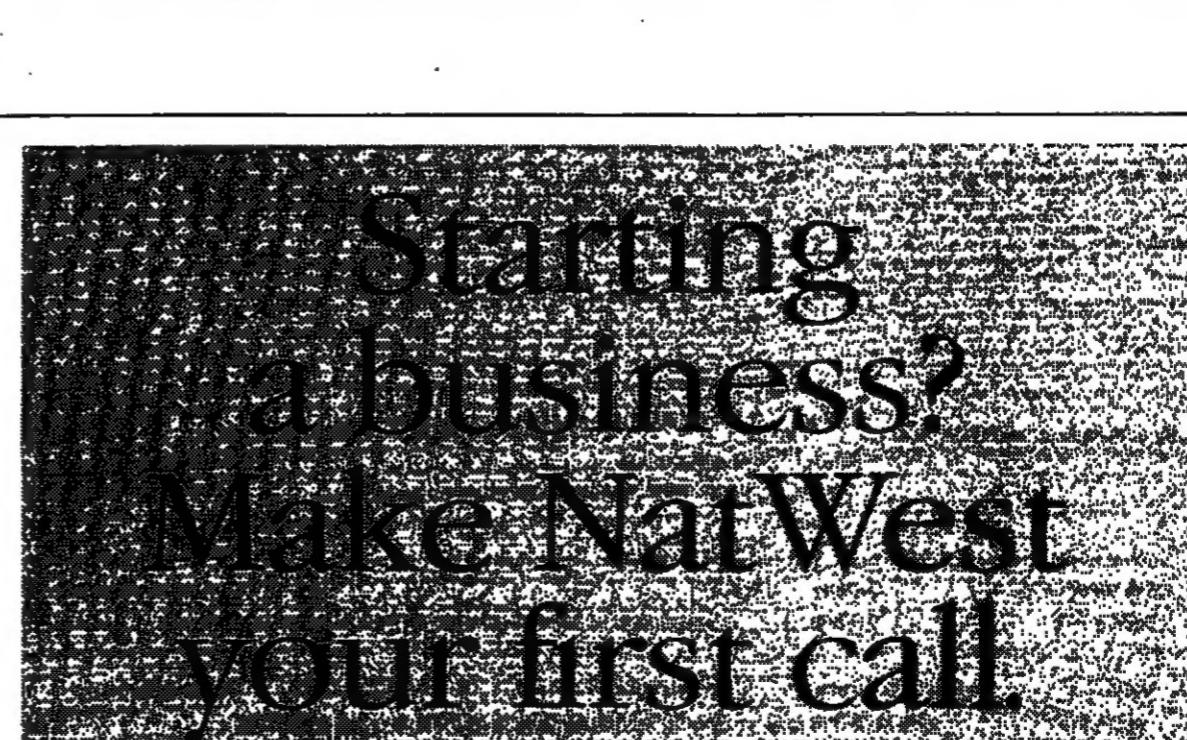
If police fail to find a solicitor by telephoning round, they will be obliged to release suspects in custody or charge them without interview. A Devon Law Society spokesman said: "We feel we have to take this stand for the sake of the future of legal aid."

Murder hunt

Police issued posters of the missing neighbour of Adele James, who was found murdered on mud flats near her home in Pembroke Dock, Dyfed. Checks are being made at ports and airports for William O'Donnell, a Scotsman, aged 36, who disappeared on Friday, the day Mrs James's body was found on mud flats. Police said they had received a good response to appeals for information.

Twyford threat

Ministers will take "whatever action is necessary" to ensure that work on the final section of the M3 through Twyford Down in Hampshire begins on schedule, a transport department spokesman said. The warning includes the threat of a court injunction to remove protesters from the River Itchen watermeadows site of special scientific interest below the down.



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Politicians queue to board Heseltine demolition bandwagon

Michael Heseltine is not alone when it comes to having strong views on what faceless London buildings should come down, Marcus Binney has discovered

TORY politicians are expected to leap on the Heseltine bandwagon by nominating their own lists of London eyesores to be demolished.

Following an announcement by Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, that he planned to demolish the hated towers in Marsham Street which house his department, David Weeks, leader of Westminster city Council, has produced his own shortlist of candidates for demolition.

The list is headed by the London Hilton in Park Lane. Mr Weeks blames Tory prime minister Harold Macmillan for pressurising Westminster council to grant permission for a Trojan horse. "Everything followed on from that," he said.

This has brought an angry reaction from Michael Schutzenhoff, general manager of the Hilton. "It's preposterous. We have spent millions of pounds refurbishing the building. The 625 staff here are incensed that their work over 25 years can be so ridiculed. It should be listed as a landmark to London hospitality. We con-

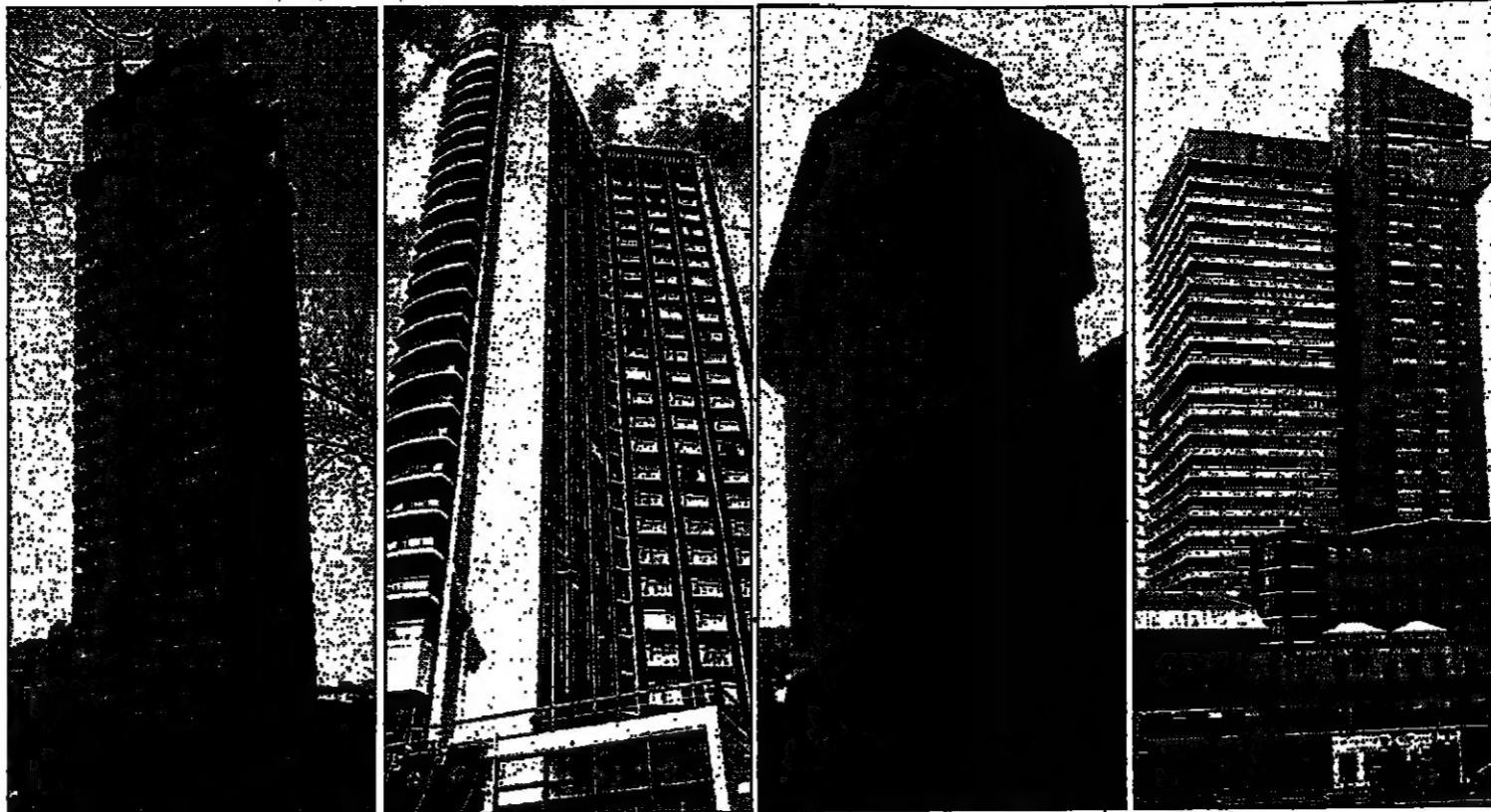
tribute £1.6 million to Westminster in rates each year."

Politicians of other councils up and down the country can be expected to join in as there are few easier ways of catching headlines. Following the publication of a hit list in *The Times*, numerous readers have responded with suggestions. High on the list of most people are the high rise hotels around London parks and those which overshadow traditional squares.

These are followed by government departments. Mr Heseltine could find few surer guarantees of popularity than to change portfolio every six months announcing the demolition of ministries as he went, beginning with the Home Office and trade and industry department.

The attack on London's eyesores was initially led by the Prince of Wales who described the National Theatre as "a clever way of building a nuclear power station in the middle of London without anyone objecting."

and savaged "the jostling scrum of skyscrapers competing for attention" around St Paul's. While it is easy to nominate candidates for de-



City sights: the Knightsbridge Barracks; the Hilton hotel in Park Lane, variously described as a Trojan horse or a landmark to hospitality; the Home Office building in Queen Anne's Gate; and Guy's hospital, which overlooks thousands of South Bank homes

motion, the recent disputes over Paternoster Square around St Paul's suggests that it will be far harder to reach agreement on what they should be replaced with. But though few have a

good word to say about the bland concrete buildings around the cathedral, furious opposition has developed to successive schemes to replace them. In a recent exhibition, the Royal Fine Art

Commission pointed out that it had opposed the erection of the Hilton hotel, the Knightsbridge Barracks and the Royal Lancaster around Hyde park.

• The Bishop of London,

David Hope, is being urged to draw up a strategy for the historic churches in the City of London (Ruth Gledhill writes).

Heritage groups believe that he should put together a

team of experts to investigate problems which also affect churches in other historic cities such as York, Norwich, Bath and Bristol.

The City's 39 Anglican church buildings, many of which receive large incomes through charitable endowments, serve a resident population of less than 5,000. The total is less than the number of people served by a single parish in most other areas of the church. But more than 300,000 people travel to London to work in the square mile every day.

All 39 churches in the square mile are Grade I listed. Many hold day-time concerts and other events for City workers. Most are closed in the evening and most hold no Sunday services. Some church leaders are concerned that the City churches are so much more wealthy than outlying churches in the London suburbs, many of which have problems meeting their diocesan quotas.

Churchmen want to develop the City as a better basis for mission in the Decade of Evangelism while preserving the buildings of historic and archaeological interest.

The Ven George Cassidy, Archdeacon of London, said: "We have to remember the wider church. There is always a great danger, because of their architectural importance and great history, that the City churches can become introverted and self-preoccupied. There is a need for an objective critique of how they are succeeding in their mission."

Heart patients wait as budget runs out one month early

BY JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

AT LEAST 40 heart patients waiting for investigation at Guy's and Lewisham hospitals in south London cannot be treated until after April 1 because this year's budget for cardiology has already been spent.

Dr Graham Jackson, consultant cardiologist at the hospitals, said he was allocated funding to treat 47 cases from the local area at the beginning of the financial year last April, which he completed by September. New cases were having to wait for the beginning of the next financial year.

But the South East Thames Regional Health Authority said that he had been working too fast and that if he was allowed to continue he would

"mop up all the money" for other specialties.

Last night, Dr Jackson was summoned to see Peter Griffiths, Guy's chief executive, after he was reported as saying that four of his patients had died "for lack of money".

He confirmed yesterday that the deaths occurred because of delays caused by lack of funding but refused to give details to protect the patients' identities. Since September he had received a small amount of extra funding to treat a few extra local patients but this was not enough. He was seeing "one or two cases a week" from outlying districts who were paid for separately.

"You put patients on a list to come in but by the time their turn comes the contract has run out and the trust administrator says there are no funds till the next financial year. You can't practice medicine in this way. It isn't fair on the patient and it isn't fair on us."

Dr Jackson said: "If money follows the patient I would be a very happy man. But it doesn't. If there isn't any money anyway, how is it going to follow anyone?"

A spokeswoman for South East Thames Regional Health Authority said a judgment had to be made where available funds were to be spent. "It can't be right for one specialty to mop up all the money when there are other demands from other specialties. You can put extra money into cardiology but what about eye replacements, or neonatal care? There obviously isn't an infinite pot. You

have to strike a balance."

South East Thames region allocated £83 million to regional specialties this year. The spokeswoman said contracts were set on the basis of need and then "balanced" against the money available. This was different from the old pre-reform system in which hospitals worked away until the money ran out and things stopped, she said.

"The extent to which money follows the patient is limited by the budgets for each specialty. But setting contracts does mean that each specialty gets a bit of the cake in a planned way, according to the contract, and not just according to who walks in through the door. Under the old system one specialty could gobble up large amounts of money at the expense of another. Contracts mean a fairer sharing out, especially for specialties like the elderly and the mentally ill."

Emergency cases would always be treated immediately with money from the health authority's "risk fund", she said, and routine cases should be monitored to check whether their condition had worsened. Dr Jackson said an emergency was defined as a patient "liable to die within 24 hours".

Too little money had been allocated to cardiac work, he said. Health authorities were funded to provide 180 coronary bypass operations per million population against an average figure for Europe of 450 per million population.

Guy's cardiac, page 16



Seat of power: David Welch is to be the first chief executive of the Royal Parks of London. While he was director of leisure services in Aberdeen the city won many floral awards

Share sale aids medical studies

A multi-million pound sell-off will bolster a charity research programme that other sponsors spurn, Nigel Hawkes says

MEDICAL research in Britain has been given the biggest shot in the arm for many years.

The decision of the Wellcome Trust to sell part of its holding in Wellcome plc is likely to provide huge new funds for medical research. The trust will soon outstrip the Medical Research Council as the largest single supporter of medical research in Britain.

The trust owns a 73.4 per cent stake in Wellcome plc, worth around £7 billion. Subject to court approval, necessary in order to modify the charitable scheme under which the trust operates, it intends to reduce its holding below 50 per cent, but no lower than 25 per cent. This means that, at present prices, the trust could realise a capital sum of up to £4.8 billion, depending on market prices and the number of shares it ultimately decides to sell.

Reinvested, the capital is likely to make a larger return than it does at present. For every £1 billion reinvested, the merchant bankers expect an additional annual income for the trust of £35 million. Potentially, the trust's income could rise from its present £100 million a year to more than £250 million. The MRC spent a little over £200 million in 1990-1.

"This is good news for British science," Bridget Oglivie, director of the Wellcome Trust, said yesterday.

Most of the new money will be spent in supporting researchers in universities, where the trust is already the biggest non-government source of funds.

More than 2,000 people

Teacher smoked pot with pupils

A public school teacher clubbed together with pupils to buy cannabis, a court was told. The drug was smoked at parties in Richard Trengrove's study at Rossall school in Fleetwood, Lancashire.

The history teacher, aged 24, of Southport, was yesterday jailed for nine months at Preston crown court after he admitted allowing his room to be used for drug taking and using the drug himself.

Charges of supplying "pot" to pupils were allowed to lie on the file.

David Sumner, for the prosecution, said that Trengrove gave a former pupil of the school, allowed boys and girls as young as 13, to smoke cannabis and drink whisky in his study.

Paul Reid, for the defence, said that Trengrove felt isolated among older staff. "It was not Trengrove who brought cannabis to the pupils, it was already there," he said. Judge Joly told Trengrove he had abused his trust as a teacher.

Danger driver's sentence cut

The Court of Appeal yesterday quashed a six-year jail term imposed on a man for causing damage with intent to endanger life by driving head-on into a car containing an off-duty policeman, his wife and four children. A life driving ban on Philip King, aged 28, a building worker of Swinton, Greater Manchester, was cut to five years.

King was convicted at Wood Green crown court after entering a one-way road in north London the wrong way and, when PC Andrew Bentley's car approached, accelerating into it at 30 mph.

Inmates cleared

A jury was directed to return not guilty verdicts on five prisoners accused of murdering another inmate during the Strangeways prison riot when the prosecution offered no evidence against them. Paul Taylor, Alan Lord, Andrew Nelson, Martin McLaughlin and Tim Doran were cleared at Manchester crown court of the alleged murder of Derek White in April 1990.

Boats concern

Two boats are operating on the Thames with inadequate visibility from the bridge, which contributed to the Marchioness disaster more than two years ago. Patrick Brown, the transport department's permanent secretary, told the Commons public accounts committee that talks with the owners about modifications were continuing. The department had stressed the need for a proper look-out.

Jury discharged

The trial of Roger Amos, aged 44, a businessman accused of kidnapping and attempting to murder his wife's lover was abandoned yesterday. Mr Justice Scott Baker discharged the jury at Newport crown court after 11 days, telling them that new material had been produced at a late stage and time was needed to consider it. Amos was remanded in custody to await the new trial.

Schools lottery confronts dyslexics

BY MATTHEW D'ANCONA
EDUCATION REPORTER

DYSLEXICS face a national "lottery" when seeking educational help for learning, literacy and numeracy difficulties, according to a survey published yesterday to launch national dyslexia week. The Dyslexia Institute, which teaches 3,000 students, said that local authority policy varied dramatically and was often insensitive.

Sixteen education authorities were judged to have had a bad approach to the teaching of dyslexics, lacked a coherent strategy and trained staff, and sent an unusually high proportion of students to private schools. Wales and Scotland were found to be generally poor. Bromley, Solihull and Wigan were singled out for their flexible and well-organised programmes.

Harry Chasty, the institute's director, said that some high spending authorities, such as Richmond, southwest London, made poor provision for dyslexics, while certain low spending authorities, including Hampshire, Dorset and Kent, performed well. "While funding is always important, it is not the determining factor which many authorities like to claim," he said. Policy and use of resources were more important.

Michael Fallon, the schools minister, said that he accepted that provision for dyslexics was uneven but that parents were increasingly aware of their rights of appeal against local authority decisions.

Parents, L&T section, page 4

Lowry more likely in thieves' den than collector's lair

Art experts and detectives doubt the theory that works are stolen to order, reports Stewart Tandler

down stolen works, said: "In 20 years of dealing and investigating art theft I have never come across them. They must exist, but..."

Paintings such as the Lowry could be stored for six months and then sold privately. By the time the buyers find them the sellers are long gone. "One of the biggest problems is no one knows what has gone," Mr Saunders said. "The Lowry will appear in most major newspapers in this country but probably nowhere else. What happens if it is offered to an American gallery? They will probably buy it."

The laws on possession in Japan and Switzerland also present problems. If the owner of a painting can show that he has owned it for a number of years -- two years in Japan

-- and bought it in good faith, he can keep it.

Thieves have taken works in the hope of getting a reward. A lawyer was recently arrested in Los Angeles accused of trying to extract \$45,000 from an insurance company for two paintings worth £275,000 taken from a New York gallery. However, few national collections are insured, and governments have refused to pay ransoms.

Detective Chief Inspector John Burton, head of Scotland Yard's arts and antiquities squad, said that paintings disappear into the criminal world to become collateral. Offered at a quarter of their value, they may be traded for drugs or exchanged for cash and held until they can surface.

Kelvingrove can take some heart. Mr Burton and Mr Saunders say that stolen pictures do re-emerge. Last week a routine drugs check at a Swiss airport found hidden in a suitcase a Flemish masterpiece missing for some years. "No painting remains hidden for ever," Mr Saunders said. "Even secret collectors die."

Tax fear may halt sale of Holbein

BY SARAH JANE CHECKLAND
SALEROOM CORRESPONDENT

LORD Cholmondeley is considering withdrawing his Holbein from a Christie's auction on April 15 after learning that he risks losing 70 per cent of any sum raised.

Lord Cholmondeley faces failure in his plan to raise money to endow in perpetuity his Norfolk estate, Houghton Hall, and he is being urged to withdraw *Lady with a Squirrel and a Starling*. The heritage lobby, eager to keep the Holbein in this country, says that he would end up with more money if he sold it by private treaty to the nation.

If the work is auctioned, the taxman is entitled to demand 60 per cent and Christie's a 10 per cent seller's premium. Under tax arrangements available for heritage items, a private treaty sale could leave Lord Cholmondeley with 70 per cent of the sale price. If the Holbein sold for £10 million, an auction would provide only £3 million for Lord Cholmondeley, but a private sale would provide £7 million.

Graham Greene, chair-

man of the Museums and Galleries Commission, said: "Sellers don't fully appreciate what tax incentives are available in private treaty sales."

Lord Cholmondeley chose an auction presuming that the taxman would seek only 40 per cent on the basis that the Holbein qualified under a heritage tax scheme. However, the scheme requires a work to remain registered in a family and be accessible to the public. The Holbein was not re-registered after the previous peer's death, and the public has not had access to it.

Roger Lane-Smith, the peer's solicitor, said: "We cannot be sure what the tax rate will be. The Inland Revenue might not necessarily agree with us. Proposals with the National Gallery and the National Heritage Memorial Fund are being discussed."

The Art Newspaper's latest issue says that an auction may not raise the £15 million that the peer needs because foreign bidders will fear failure to get an export licence.

Iwagen

THE LUXURY CRUISER.

Teacher smoked
with pupilsA police officer who was
to buy cocaine has
told the court he had
no part in it and had
studied at Kew Green
Hermitage, London.The 21-year-old man,
of St Albans, was
arrested in December
and charged with
possession of cocaine
and driving while
drunk.Police said he had
been drinking beer
and smoking marijuana
when he was stopped
by officers in a car park.Danger drug
sentence cut

Inmates des

Boats conc

Jury discharge

Teenagers say Aids is their biggest fear

BY RAY CLANCY

TEENAGERS in Britain are worried about Aids, drugs and bullying and are also concerned about smoking, dog attacks and drink driving, according to a survey published yesterday.

A consultant psychologist who studied the survey said that he was struck by the number of problems that the average teenager worries about.

"Some of the findings are disturbing. Our present generation of young people feel more vulnerable to a variety of threats than any comparable group in living memory. They are becoming old before their time," said Ronald

Davie, visiting professor of child psychology at Oxford Polytechnic, who helped to draw up the report.

Of 768 youngsters aged 11 to 16 questioned by researchers for the survey by the Co-operative Wholesale Society as part of the company's campaign to highlight community concerns, nearly all singled out Aids.

"I'm scared about Aids because you don't know who's got it and you don't get told about it at school," one teenager said.

Nearly all those questioned wanted stiffer fines and penalties for drunk drivers. Many said that friends had

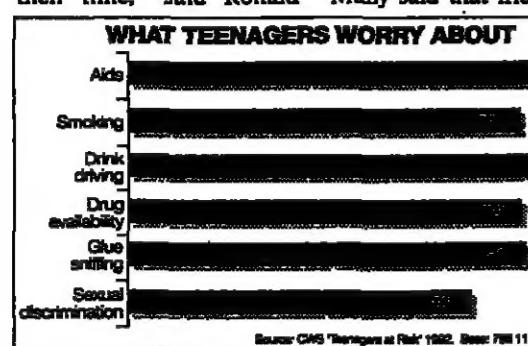
been killed or injured in road accidents.

Professor Davie said he was particularly concerned by comments about drugs which indicated that they were freely available. "My friends can get drugs any night of the week, no problem at all," was the sort of comment that caused alarm.

Many said that they were not fully aware of the dangers of sniffing glue and some appealed for the subject to be discussed more freely at school. "New thinking by the government on drugs and solvent abuse is urgently needed," Professor Davie said.

Eighty per cent felt at risk from street crime, 76 per cent feared an attack by a dangerous dog, and 72 per cent mentioned joyriding, which many thought resulted from the desire to show off or boredom.

□ The recession has not affected pocket money, according to a report published today by Birds Eye Walls. The average sum has risen 8 per cent since last year to £1.82 per week. Boys receive nearly 10 per cent more than girls.



Karis Lane, aged one, with her mother Karen in front of the Spastics Society poster in which she stars

New life begins at 40 for charity

BY ALISON ROBERTS

THE Spastics Society launched a 40th anniversary £2 million appeal yesterday by linking with 40 partners who also reach 40 years old this year.

Events planned for the year include a sponsored six-a-side county cricket championship with teams captained by 40-year-olds, and Jingo O'Neill, Pat Eddery and John Francome, all 40 this year, will feature in a special horse race at Cheltenham. There will be a gala performance of the Mouse Trap which opened in 1952.

□ The society is asking *Times* readers to give up something for the 40 days of Lent and donate money saved or gained from sponsorship. Whoever gives the most, and whoever offers the most original idea on what to give up, will each win a two-week holiday for two in Goa. Money and ideas should be sent to: The Spastics Society Forty at 40 office, 19-20 Conway Street, London W1P 4HL.

Kidnap faker must pay police £1,000

BY TIM JONES

A WOMAN who faked her kidnapping to hide from her husband the fact that she spent a night with two lovers was given a three-month suspended jail sentence yesterday and ordered to pay £1,000 for wasting police time.

Police launched a hunt across two counties for two armed men after Carolyn Mansfield, aged 28, was found by a motorist in a dark lane in Basingstoke, Hampshire, beside her husband's BMW car, which had been deliberately burnt out.

Mansfield, of Burghfield Common, Berkshire, said that she had been terrorised by two men, armed with a knife, after being kidnapped and taken to a basement and forced to drink vodka. She maintained her story for two days before confessing.

She had met her lovers in a bar after her weekly callithene class before spending the night with them and hatching the plot to deceive her husband Neil. Reading magistrates' court was told.

Morag Lawrie, for the prosecution, said: "Mrs Mansfield spent the night with both gentlemen — first with one and then with the second — and did not contact her family to let them know she would not be returning for the night." Police were alerted when her husband called to say she had not returned

home to him or their children, aged four and one.

Falma Tognarelli, the chairman of the bench, said:

"The court views this offence very seriously and in the same category as a bomb hoax. We are mindful of the consequences of wasting limited resources."

Michael David, for the defence, said that Mansfield was having a relationship with one of the men only after difficulties in her marriage. "Her future is far from clear. Divorce proceedings are active but there is no maintenance order and her husband might be seeking custody of the children."

Laser, Mr Mansfield said: "I have got custody of the kids and that's the way it's going to stay."

Mansfield: maintained story for two days

Clans keep computer guessing

BY KERRY GILL

The Scottish Crofters Union is appealing to members to give more than just their surnames as identification when renewing their annual subscriptions. With so many crofters — either MacLeods, MacDonalds, MacKenzies, MacLeans or Campbells, the union's new computerised register is baffled when it receives a cheque with just a surname and an initial.

The problem will be familiar to anyone trying to contact a MacLeod, Campbell or MacDonald in the Highlands and Islands — there are simply too many people with the same name. The union's membership includes 425 MacLeods and 430 MacDonalds and the regional telephone book contains thousands.

Fiona Mandeville, the union's administrator, said that later in the year things would get worse because the computer, unable to identify, for example, which Donald MacLeod had paid up, would confuse the payers with non-payers among its 4,500 members.

Accurate identification in northwest Scotland has been largely by the use of nicknames. For example, the late Scottish television presenter Donnie B. MacLeod did not have a name beginning with B. This was imposed on him at school for identification purposes and stuck throughout his life.

In the north of Lewis telephone book compilers recently decided that the only way to clarify identification was to carry everyone's nickname.

100mph tow driver is banned

A man who towed a car at 100mph on the M4 was banned from driving for six months yesterday and ordered to do 200 hours community service.

Martin Barnes, aged 35, managing director of a furniture business, who admitted reckless driving, had "only the good Lord to thank that a disaster did not happen", his counsel, Edward Boydell, told magistrates at Chippingham, Wiltshire.

Julie Styne, for the prosecution, said that the tow rope was 12ft long but the two cars would have needed 36ft to stop safely, with a further 100ft "thinking time".

Fan remanded

John Pedley, aged 24, appeared before Birmingham magistrates accused of assault causing actual bodily harm to a referee during a pitch invasion at a match between Birmingham City and Stoke City. Pedley, also charged with violent disorder, was remanded on bail.

125 jobs cut

A £140 million management buy-out of Babycham, the drinks company, will mean the loss of 125 jobs at Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

Aids centres

Plot centres for Aids testing, with a 24-hour results service, are to be set up in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Bird haven

A hundred trees are to be planted on a roundabout near a former Bristol tobacco factory to encourage birdlife.

The things we do to make sure you can get a decent drink.



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Labour promises to keep down VAT rate

BY ROBIN OAKLEY AND NICHOLAS WOOD

JOHN Smith, the Opposition's chief economic spokesman, appeared yesterday to tie his hands as a potential Chancellor by pledging that a Labour government would neither raise the rate of VAT nor extend its scope.

In the face of Tory accusations that Labour would add £1,000 a year to the bill of the average taxpayer, Mr Smith has insisted that an incoming Labour government would not increase the 25p basic rate of tax. Yesterday he appeared to restrict still further Labour's scope for spending by giving the VAT pledge. He told a press conference: "We think VAT is high enough, which is why we are opposed to either increasing the rate or extending its range."

The Conservatives, who have been criticised for a campaign built almost entirely around attacks on Labour's

tax policies, are this week reviving those attacks in the run-up to the Budget. They are content to risk being accused of a negative approach: party strategists argue that their campaign has succeeded in exposing Labour's inconsistencies on tax and that they have harmed the Opposition into further definition of its tax and national insurance plans.

Yesterday they unveiled a new poster of two vast boozing gurus, claiming that Labour's policies would produce a "double whammy" for the British public of higher taxes and higher prices. A new Tory pamphlet detailed predictions from ten City banks, brokers and economic forecasters showing an average 2.5 per cent rise in interest

Stronger laws planned to deal with rapists

BY JILL SHERMAN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

PLANS to toughen the laws on rape to ensure that more assailants are convicted were unveiled by the Labour party yesterday. Labour proposed that rape in marriage should be unlawful, wider definitions of penetration should be introduced and "consent" should be clarified.

Jo Richardson, Labour's shadow minister for women, said the legal system "betrayed" raped or sexually assaulted women. She claimed that only 10 to 20 per cent of women raped reported the attack and there was only one conviction for every seven rapes reported.

"If the law sends a clear signal that this is a very serious crime, then men must take account of it," Ms Richardson said. "Our legal system can and must be changed." Of the 3,391 cases of rape or attempted rape reported in 1990, only 455 men were convicted, she claimed.

Ms Richardson said women were often put off reporting rape because of the attitude adopted by judges when the case went to trial. "The inference is that women

don't always mean no when they say no. Or that accepting a lift, or going to a man's flat is somehow 'asking for it'."

Under Labour's plans, questions about a woman's sexual history in court would be restricted, and judges and the Crown Prosecution Service would be given improved training on dealing with post-trauma stress. Victims would be given separate legal representation and entitlement to legal aid. The corroboration warning in rape trials would be abolished and complainants would be allowed to give evidence behind screens or through a video link.

In addition, Labour would set up a 24-hour national helpline for women who had been raped, or assaulted and faced the threat of violence.

Helena Kennedy, QC, who helped to draw up the document, said: "We see judges failing down on the job by talking about women in ways which women find unacceptable. The issue of consent is fraught with difficulty and gives a licence to many men to be quite reckless."

Leading article, page 13



Vantage point: Lord Caithness, centre, the Foreign Office minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong, views Shek Kong, a detention camp for Vietnamese boat people, from behind the barbed wire of an observation tower. Lord Caithness, who arrived in the colony on Sunday for a week-long visit, said that Britain would stand up for Hong Kong's interests until its handover to China in 1997

Baker tightens rules for asylum seekers

BY JOHN WINDER

ASYLUM seekers will find it harder to make fraudulent claims for income support payments under new measures announced yesterday by the home secretary.

Kenneth Baker told the Commons that order books providing social security for asylum seekers would have to be renewed every six weeks instead of six months, and would be encashable at only one nominated post office.

Mr Baker announced in a Commons debate on asylum and immigration that the change would be introduced soon by the social security department. He emphasised the government's determination to see the Asylum Bill, which would discourage those without a genuine case for asylum, become law as soon as possible. If necessary, the government would reintroduce it after the election, he said. The bill has been languishing in the House of Lords because of the election, while less controversial measures are taken through.

Roy Hattersley, Labour's spokesman on home affairs, said there were absurd anomalies. If an Englishman married a foreign national, she did not have an automatic, unqualified right to join him here, but a German, Belgian, Dane, Spaniard or Dutchman living in the UK did have that right. A British citizen living in Germany also had a right for his wife to join him. It was preposterous that an Englishman in England should not have the rights that a German living here did.

Roy Hattersley, Labour's spokesman on home affairs,

offered Labour co-operation in getting the bill through urgently if the government made three concessions.

These would be: an appeals system, which would make it less likely that the wrong people were sent back; finger-printing only of those suspected of attempting illegal entry; and reform of the law under which airlines, particularly British Airways, were fined for bringing in with insufficient documentation people who were subsequently permitted to stay.

Mr Baker emphasised the government's continued resistance to making immigration control a matter for the EC, and in that was supported by Dr Hattersley. The home secretary said that abolition of all immigration controls at internal frontiers after 1992 was not required for completion of the single European market and immigration controls for an island nation like the United Kingdom were most effectively operated at point of entry.

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Roy Hattersley, Labour's spokesman on home affairs,

Radio 4 election row

Slanging match leads to new campaign rules

BY MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

Radio listeners should brace themselves for more live shouting matches in the election campaign, the BBC said yesterday. The corporation, which has gone to great lengths to ensure unbiased coverage, issued guidelines to its presenters, saying they must be "tough and firm," but under no circumstances may they ever be rude, even if all else fails when trying to mediate a shouting match between politicians.

The BBC received more than 30 calls from Radio 4 listeners appalled by the behaviour of Michael Howard, the employment secretary, and Jack Cunningham, the Labour campaigns co-ordinator, who ignored Sue MacGregor's polite plea to "let me intervene, gentlemen" as they spat loudly and angrily over economic policies on Radio 4's flagship news programme Today.

The vast majority expressed sympathy for Sue MacGregor and said the politicians were out of order. A Today spokesman said: "On the programme, Mr Howard accused Dr Cunningham of 'hypocrisy', while Dr Cunningham said the Tories were 'not interested in the truth'."

The BBC said there was no need for a formal inquest into the shouting match, other than the normal programme review mechanism.

Jenny Abramsky, editor of news and current affairs radio, said: "We will conduct the election campaign with a variety of programme formats, including live discussions. There is a possibility of further performances like that if that's how politicians want to conduct themselves."

Mr Howard told *Today*:

"We live in a fiercely competitive world. Our policies are designed to improve our competitiveness. Labour would cripple it."

Dr Cunningham responded with the pledge that Labour would not increase the basic rate of income tax.

Recent cases have

lasted far too long and means must be found of securing quicker trials. We have to find a quicker way of securing justice. The government's mind is not made up on this and all suggestions will be sensibly looked at."

Speedier fraud trials called for

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney-general, made clear at question time that he would like to see complicated fraud trials speeded up and said that any sensible suggestion would be considered. But, he added, any radical changes in court procedure, such as doing away with jury trials, would have to be thought about very carefully.

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lasted far too long and means must be found of securing quicker trials. We have to find a quicker way of securing justice. The government's mind is not made up on this and all suggestions will be sensibly looked at."

11m default

About 11 million summonses alleging non-payment of the community charge were issued between April 1 1990 and December 31 1991. John Patten, the Home Office minister, said in a written reply. Michael Portillo, the local government minister, said that by December 31 last year, local authorities had collected about £4,300 million of the £6,400 million they expected to collect.

Pensions rebuff

The government is unwilling to help Maxwell pensioners beyond ensuring that they receive minimum Serps pensions, Tony Newton, the social security secretary, told the Commons during question time.

Disabled staff

The civil service employs 8,024 registered disabled people, Tim Renton, the civil service minister, said in a written reply. This is

125 more than in 1990.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence; prime minister; Further and Higher Education Bill, remaining stages.

Lords (2.30): Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Bill committee.

Lib Dems would raise arts spending

BY JILL SHERMAN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Liberal Democrats yesterday pledged increased funding on the arts and a cabinet post for a new minister of arts and communications. A levy on blank audio and video tapes would be introduced to top off funding for the film and music industries. Robert Maclellan, the party's arts spokesman said:

"Launching the party's arts document Mr Maclellan said that spending on the arts would rise from 0.14 per cent of GDP to the European Community average of 0.24 per cent. Urgent reforms which would need to be introduced

to set up a simple, comprehensive structure for the arts, he said.

The new ministry, which would take over responsibility for broadcasting from the Home Office, would distribute cash between the national arts quangos without directly funding arts organisations itself.

The Liberal Democrats

would draw up a new code on public appointments on the arts, the BBC board of governors and other regulatory bodies, to restore the "arm's length principle" and the independence of broadcasting.

Consistent underfunding over the past 13 years had left a lot to be done to restore the status of the arts in Britain, he said. Spending priorities would be on a £2 billion backlog in repairs for arts buildings, museums and galleries, and a £50 million gap in salaries for artists, technicians and administrators.

Museum and gallery charges for school parties would be abolished with the aim of scrapping all charges in the longer term and spending on public libraries would be restored to 1980 levels.

At one point Dr Cunningham said: "Are you going to let me speak? Not! Go on, you're going to shout me down! I am not going to have Mr Howard misrepresenting us. He is not going to get away with it."

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Bush camp resigned to a poor showing

GEORGE Bush's campaign managers have resigned themselves to another poor showing in the most closely watched of today's seven section contests.

Patrick Buchanan, the Republican challenger, in an off-poll pitch for support, predicted that the White House machine would "collapse like a house of cards" if he could win the Georgia primary that he has made his chief Southern battleground. Although the president's Georgia supporters laughed at the suggestion that they could lose, final indications from rural areas suggested that Mr Buchanan would at least maintain the momentum that has been running against Mr Bush through New Hampshire and South Dakota.

The president's men were trying yesterday to minimise the impact that will be felt if voters in Georgia continue the trend of protest. A 40 per cent success for Mr Buchanan, which some aides fear, would show an acceleration in support for Mr Buchanan and an anti-Bush movement that could threaten re-election in November.

"We win and get the convention delegates and he loses and gets the publicity," one campaigner complained, referring to the winner-takes-all rules that could

likely keep the protest vote in today's primaries.

Peter Stothard writes

Leave Mr Buchanan at the end of the month as far from the 1992 nomination as when he began. But confident arithmetic cannot hide the disquiet. Mr Buchanan said yesterday that the Bush campaign was hollow and lacked vision or ideas. Many Bush loyalists quietly agree.

The challenger has turned not only Republicans but also thousands of conservative Southern Democrats, the poor white rural workers who in the past two decades have helped to elect Presidents Nixon, Reagan and Bush to the White House.

Mr Buchanan completed a storming tour from Savannah to Atlanta yesterday on board his old Greyhound bus, Asphalt One. He told hard-pressed farmers that they were "good old boys, and sort of like me". His television advertisements, concentrating on the Bush administration's "anti-church" tax plans and subsidy of "Christ-mocking" art, have reinforced the message.

The chief concern of the Bush camp is that if Mr Buchanan wins these voters against the president today they might keep the habit until November. Georgia rules allow registered Democrats to vote in Republican primaries and "there are plenty of people angry enough with Bush to want to vote against him twice", one volunteer worker admitted.

The president has been working hard to avoid further provoking this rural white vote, restricting himself to only the mildest attacks on Mr Buchanan and relying on surrogates to fight against Mr Buchanan's opposition to the Gulf war and his "affiliations with fascism". The one direct presidential worker admitted.

Other Republican contests today are in Colorado and Maryland; there are Democratic caucuses in Minnesota, Utah, Idaho and Washington state.

Mr Clinton's codename among his 20-strong Secret

Service guards is, appropriately, Eagle. With critical "Junior Tuesday" primaries today and "Super Tuesday" next week, this hugely ambitious but shop-soiled candidate is now almost permanently airborne as he courts America for votes.

Normally Mr Clinton is campaigning as a man looking beyond today's vote and August's Republican convention. His eyes are on 1996 when he wants to be able to challenge Vice-President Quayle for the national party leadership. He was not attacking Mr Quayle too much this time, Mr Buchanan said, because he "did not want to be charged with child abuse".

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Normally Mr Clinton is what one American commentator called a "rousing deliverer of empty rhetoric". His Denver speech, barely audible, lacked any impact. The moment he finished, the Arkansas governor's motorcade sped him to the airport, where his Boeing 727 stood ready for a 1,300-mile flight to Atlanta. On with the schedule from hell.

In Colorado Mr Clinton has lost his early lead to Paul Tsongas. He was supposed to spend Saturday morning



End of the trail: a downcast Brock Adams, Washington's Democratic senator for one term, with his daughter and wife in Seattle. He dropped his re-election bid after sexual harassment claims by eight women

Schedule from hell clips eagle's wings

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

COUGH tablets in one pocket, throat lozenges in the other, and big enough bags under his eyes to hold the lot, presidential hopeful Bill Clinton croaked his way through a speech at a huge Democrats' dinner in the Denver Convention Centre on Saturday night.

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In Colorado Mr Clinton has lost his early lead to Paul Tsongas. He was supposed to spend Saturday morning

preparing for that afternoon's candidates' debate. Instead he plunged into crowds in shopping malls, excised masses being the optimum that banishes his exhaustion. During the debate Mr Tsongas called him a liar for suggesting that he (Mr Tsongas) wanted "hundreds" of new nuclear power stations. Mr Clinton managed to leave the impression that Mr Tsongas was pro-nuclear in an anti-nuclear state.

On the flight to Atlanta, Mr Clinton was in good spirits. A true pro, he was laughing at how Bob Kerrey had spent the week accusing him of draft-evasion and then assured him before the debate that he meant nothing personal. But his campaign's early aura of charmed inev-

itability has vanished. Washington Democrats are said to be "massively nervous" about a candidate whose strength is his personality, not his message.

Maryland Democrats, also threatening to back Mr Tsongas, today had arranged yet another debate that evening. Non-attendance would be political suicide. Throngs of chanting supporters greeted the arriving candidates, but by this stage the hopefuls were on automatic pilot, the same arguments, the same jokes.

The debate over, Mr Clinton pressed relentlessly on a junior basketball award ceremony, a rally, a restaurant visit, an exhausted entourage trailing in his wake. Hope springs eternal.

Saddam son-in-law wins back arms job

FROM MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA

IRAQ'S bitter dispute with the United Nations over its weapons' destruction programme has been given an ominous twist by President Saddam Hussein's reinstatement of his son-in-law in a critical post.

Lieutenant-General Hussein Kamel al-Majid, chief architect of Iraq's clandestine nuclear, chemical and long-range missile programmes, has been made chief of the arms and oil industries, according to the Middle East Economic Survey, a respected oil newsletter based in Nicosia.

"The United Nations will take it as a very negative sign. It shows Saddam is doing his best to resist their efforts to disarm him," an Arab diplomat said. "Al-Majid has the loyalty of the scientists at home, and outside Iraq he has a worldwide network of shady arms contacts."

General al-Majid, who is married to Saddam's eldest

daughter, begged, borrowed or stole equipment and technology to develop arsenals of weapons of mass destruction whose true scale magnitude was only uncovered by UN inspectors after the Gulf war. He was in charge of procurement for Iraq's secret nuclear weapons programme and of the modification of Soviet-made Scud missiles so that their range could be extended to enable them to hit targets in Israel and Saudi Arabia.

Saddam unexpectedly sacked his son-in-law as defence minister last autumn, replacing him with Al Hassan al-Majid, a bitter family rival. Until then General al-Majid, not yet 40, had been regarded as a rising star and the Iraqi leader's most likely successor.

His eclipse did not last long. Last month he was appointed a presidential adviser and there are reports from Iraq that he may soon be made prime minister.

De Klerk spells out stark choice of war or peace

FROM GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

WHITE voters in South Africa are being told they face a stark choice in the forthcoming referendum on constitutional reforms, but the options vary according to who is addressing them.

President de Klerk, opening his campaign for a clear mandate for multiracial government, told a youthful audience in Stellenbosch yesterday that the choice was between justice and realism

and terrorism and war. Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative party leader, who is striving to halt the reform process, said it was between another white general election and a black dictatorship.

As the ruling National party launched an intensive advertising campaign for a "yes" vote, Mr de Klerk told the largely student audience that a "no" vote would plunge the country into turmoil. It would be a signal rejecting 26 million fellow black South Africans, and telling them that whites wanted to return to a policy which had failed dismally over more than four decades. "There are risks involved, but if you don't take the risks we won't find the solution," he said.

Dr Treurnicht seized on a remark by Harry Schwartz, the South African ambassador to Washington, who said in a television interview that Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, could be elected president of South Africa within two or three years. The Conservative leader said this proved that the Nationalists were deceiving the electorate by giving the impression that they would be able to maintain power under a new constitution. "The bottom line is that the choice facing whites is between a no vote and the chance of another election, or an ANC dictatorship."

The fight for the hearts and minds of the white electorate has been taken to foreign fields by the business establishment, which is sponsoring an advertising campaign in support of reforms at the

UN told to expose Burmese abuses as killings mount

BY DAVID WATTS AND JAMES BONE

AS THE United Nations High Commission for Human Rights prepares to dispatch a special envoy to Burma there are reports of more killings by Rangoon's troops on the Bangladesh border.

The European Community, meanwhile, is asking the United Nations to turn a spotlight on Burmese human rights abuses. Diplomatic sources in New York say Britain and other EC members want the Human Rights Commission in Geneva to vote this week to remove Burma from the confidential procedure applied to most alleged rights violators.

While black citizens are not being consulted in the March 17 poll, it appears the overwhelming majority of them support Mr de Klerk in his battle with the white right. In a poll conducted by *The Sowetan*, the country's biggest-selling newspaper, 87 per cent of respondents said a Conservative victory would lead to increased violence, and they wanted peace.

In the latest violence yesterday, two men were killed and ten injured on a commuter train running between Soweto and Johannesburg.

The commission is expect-

ed to approve the sending of a rapporteur by the end of this week as neighbouring countries become increasingly disturbed at the behaviour of the Burmese junta which has made incursions into three countries — Thailand, Ban-

gladesh and India — over the last six months.

News agency reports say Burmese troops have killed at least 200 Muslims, or Rohingyas, in the western Burmese state of Arakan in the past week, according to refugees who arrived in San-

gladesh yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Burmese air force bombed Karen guerrilla headquarters at Maner-

panya for the fifth consecutive day yesterday.

A few days after a teen-ager killed two fellow pupils in the corridor of a New York high school. May-

or David Dinkins has disclosed plans to recruit hundreds of security guards to make body searches at the doors of 40 schools. However, the measure has done little to curb a wave of fear in the city and across America over the rule of the gun in the classroom.

Mr Dinkins announced his \$28 million (£16 million) package targeting the most violent schools amid a realisation that many schools are turning into killing fields where pupils learn "revolvers" before the more traditional R's.

The mayor, deprived of more funds by the city's depression and of any political consensus on how to tackle the violence, was reduced to extorting children to eschew the behaviour that has made guns the main cause

of death among black teenagers in America. "We did not let so many members of one generation die for freedom only to watch a new generation die for a pair of sneakers or a gold chain or a

School crossing leather jacket," Mr Dinkins said from a church pulpit on Sunday night.

Since last September, 16 pupils, five teachers and one policeman have been shot in New York schools. Six pupils, one teacher and

the policeman died. In a spate of reports in recent days, pupils in the city's state schools have been pouring out their fears and confirming that packing a sidearm has become routine for self-esteem and protection. Boys under ten have been busy showing reporters their 22 pistols, the entry-level firearm that is soon replaced by heavier firepower, leading to the automatics and Uzis toted by the 17-year-olds.

In Crosby, Texas, for example, a girl aged 15 shot dead the captain of the football team in the cafeteria because she thought he had called her a bitch.

Most chilling in all the gun talk is the indifference to human life implicit in the culture. A dirty look is commonly said to be ground for murder. Asked if all his friends had guns, a Manhattan boy said: "They do. Because a lot of people just want to be respected and to be recognised. It is just how you choose to be recognised in the world."

Fuelling the alarm, the *New York Post* found pupils

in the Bronx yesterday buying pocket-size grenades at \$75 each. In another development, the media have been reporting a fashion for gun-toting among teenage girls and noting that the gunplay is spreading fast in white, middle-class schools, even in the suburbs and countryside.

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Security chief is mugged

Washington: The head of security at the House of Representatives in Washington was shot in the face in a mugging five blocks from the Capitol building. Jack Russ, aged 46, sergeant-at-arms for nine years, was in a stable condition in hospital after the attack on Sunday night.

Mr Russ, whose work includes leading the Capitol's police force and running the House bank, was walking his dog near Capitol Hill when he was robbed at gunpoint by two men shortly after 10pm. His assailants fired one shot, a police spokesman said. Mr Russ, of Poplarville, Mississippi, apparently jerked his head at the last moment. The bullet entered one side of his jaw and emerged from the other, officials said. There have been no arrests. (Reuters)

Israeli probe

Jerusalem: Eight Israeli officers, including a colonel, and three soldiers were ordered to appear before a disciplinary council in connection with an Arab attack that killed three soldiers last month. The council will determine if security measures were respected in the raided camp. (AFP)

Poll surprise

Yaounde: Partial results from Cameroon's first free elections in 32 years indicate that two opposition parties could win half the assembly seats from the authoritarian government of President Biya. Mr Biya had been expected to make a clean sweep at the elections, which opposition parties said were rigged. (AP)

MPs beaten

Nairobi: At least four Kenyan opposition MPs were injured when baton-wielding riot police broke up a march in the Kenyan capital by several hundred people demanding the release of political prisoners. (Reuters)

Guerrilla held

Manila: Philippine security forces have captured Ricardo Capil Reyes, a senior communist guerrilla leader, and dealt a fresh blow to the 23-year insurgency, the army said. He was caught in a taxi in a Manila suburb. (Reuters)

Kenya evidence

Nairobi: George Adamson, husband of Joy Adamson, author of *Born Free*, died in 1989 after being shot three times in the back and chest and once in the arm and thigh, the court trying a Somali was told here. (AFP)

Bodies found

Barranquilla: The bodies of ten poor people, some showing signs of experimental surgery, have been found at a Colombian university medical centre. All had been murdered. Five security guards were arrested. (AFP)

Niger strike

Niamey: The Niger capital was halted by an indefinite general strike in protest against mutinous troops. It followed days of action, including the takeover of national radio and television, by the troops. (Reuters)

Gadhafi refusal

Rome: Colonel Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, said in a speech broadcast by Libyan television that he had no authority to order extradition of two men accused by the US and Britain in the bombing of Pan Am flight 103. (AP)

BE A FRIEND

We all need friends, especially when we get old and lonely. Many of us now live longer, so we are all involved in looking after the elderly

Ethnic feuding spawns open conflict as former Soviet periphery crumbles

Trail of bodies mark Karabakh's grim toll

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN
IN AGDAM

SCATTERED amid the withered grass and bushes along a small valley and across the hillside beyond are the bodies of last Wednesday's massacre by Armenian forces of Azerbaijani refugees.

From that hill can be seen both the Armenian-controlled town of Askeran and the outskirts of the Azerbaijani military headquarters of Agdam. Those who died very nearly made it to the safety of their own lines.

We landed at this spot by helicopter yesterday afternoon as the last troops of the Commonwealth of Independent States began pulling out. They left unhindered by the warning factors as General Boris Gromov, who oversaw the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, flew to



Stepanakert to ease their departure.

A local truce was enforced to allow the Azerbaijanis to collect their dead and any refugees still hiding in the hills and forest. All the same, two attack helicopters circled continuously overhead, watching the nearby Armenian positions.

In all, 31 bodies could be counted at the scene. At least another 31 have been taken into Agdam over the past five days. These figures do not

include civilians reported killed when the Armenians stormed the Azerbaijani town of Khodjaly on Tuesday night. The figures also do not include other as yet undiscovered bodies.

Zahid Jabarov, a survivor of the massacre, said he saw up to 200 people shot down at the point we visited, and refugees who came by different routes have also told of being shot at repeatedly and of leaving a trail of bodies along their path. Around the bodies we saw were scattered possessions, clothing and personal documents. The bodies themselves have been preserved by the bitter cold which killed others as they hid in the hills and forest after the massacre. All are the bodies of ordinary people, dressed in the poor, ugly clothing of workers.

Of the 31 we saw, only one policeman and two apparent national volunteers were wearing uniform. All the rest were civilians, including eight women and three small children. Two groups, apparently families, had fallen together; the children cradled in the women's arms.

Several of them, including one small girl, had terrible head injuries; only her face was left. Survivors have told how they saw Armenians shooting them point blank as they lay on the ground.

• New York: Eight former Soviet republics, including Armenia and Azerbaijan, were formally admitted to the United Nations yesterday, along with the tiny republic of San Marino. The new members, which also include Moldavia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, raise the membership of the world body to 175. (Reuters)



Crying out loud: an Azerbaijani woman in Agdam mourning over the body of her father, one of the many victims of last Wednesday night's mass killing of civilians by Armenian forces in Nagorno-Karabakh. Like many others, he had been scalped.

Moldavia violence claims more lives

FROM RON POPESKI IN MOSCOW

ANIMOSITY between Moldavia's Romanian-speaking majority and ethnic Russians flared into violence again yesterday, with three people shot dead in a confrontation between the police and Russian-speaking militiamen.

The interior ministry said that the head of a local militia was among those killed in a shootout near a textile mill in Dubossary, in the breakaway Dniestr mini-republic proclaimed by Russian-speakers. The town was the scene of fighting between police officers and

the militia last December in which at least five people were killed.

Moldavian authorities, who promote closer ties between their former Soviet republic and neighbouring Romania, blamed yesterday's incident on the Russian-speaking Dniestr region. Moldavia refuses to recognise its secession. It said that the incident was contrived by "the leaders of Dniestr's separatist forces backed by reactionary forces" to undermine, Moldavia's plans to join the United Nations. (Reuters)

of Kazakhstan. Last month up to six people died when several bombs exploded in Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang, in what appears to have been an action by Uighur extremists. The bombs were hidden on several buses and went off during Chinese new year festivities.

Nobody has claimed responsibility for the attack. Uighurs in Kazakhstan have removed the independent government of the so-called "East Turkestan Republic" in 1949. Ethnic tensions between the Uighurs, a Turkic-speaking Muslim people, and Chinese immigrants

protest for further oppression. "The bombs are a Chinese provocation," the spokesman said. "We are now very afraid of what will happen to our people in Xinjiang."

China has had difficulties in controlling the six million Uighurs in Xinjiang since it removed the independent government of the so-called "East Turkestan Republic" in 1949. Ethnic tensions between the Uighurs, a Turkic-speaking Muslim people, and Chinese immigrants



have sharpened in recent years. Peking has used troops to suppress several revolts. About 250,000 Uighurs live in Kazakhstan and many relatives in our motherland."

Nationalists step up struggle for China province

FROM JASPER BECKER
IN ALMA-ATA

EXILED Uighur nationalists from the troubled province of Xinjiang, in China's far west, have vowed to launch a new struggle for independence from a base in the neighbouring republic of Kazakhstan.

"We will start a guerrilla war and seek international recognition for our cause," a spokesman for the Front for the Liberation of Uighurstan said in Alma-Ata, the capital

of Kazakhstan. Last month up to six people died when several bombs exploded in Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang, in what appears to have been an action by Uighur extremists. The bombs were hidden on several buses and went off during Chinese new year festivities.

Nobody has claimed responsibility for the attack. Uighurs in Kazakhstan have removed the independent government of the so-called "East Turkestan Republic" in 1949. Ethnic tensions between the Uighurs, a Turkic-speaking Muslim people, and Chinese immigrants

fled across the border in the late 1950s. The Uighurs, who share a similar culture and language with the Uzbeks of what was formerly Soviet Central Asia, have been inspired by the independence achieved by the Central Asian republics. "We estimate there are one million Uighurs in the former Soviet Union," Turgan Kazimovish, the editor of an Uighur newspaper, said.

"We now hope we can have our own state and join our relatives in our motherland."

Ministers halt aid plan for republics

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS

EUROPEAN Community foreign ministers have turned down European Commission plans to assemble a Marshall Plan-style programme of help for the Commonwealth of Independent States, insisting that economic reform should not be confused by too many international bodies.

The ministers agreed to try to remove obstacles which are blocking the release of £875 million in credits to buy food and medicines, saying they would ask finance ministers to relax conditions for the loans. They otherwise reacted cautiously to a plea from Frans Andriessen, the EC's foreign affairs commissioner, that unless the Community moved beyond emergency aid

to economic stabilisation, some governments in the commonwealth would not survive. Mr Andriessen has recently returned from visiting the four largest republics — Ukraine, Belarusia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

Ministers agreed to leave help for the republics' economies in the hands of bodies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF). There was no discussion of a separate or parallel EC initiative, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said afterwards. He said the enemy of the Western aid programme was confusion: there were too few institutions able to cope in the commonwealth and too many in the West trying to help.

The meeting also agreed that the Community should start trade and co-operation negotiations with the four largest republics immediately. Kazakhstan, which shares a border with China, announced at the weekend that it would like to join the EC. During his visit, Mr Andriessen told President Nazarbayev that the Community's Treaty of Rome restricted membership to European states.

Mr Andriessen told yesterday's meeting that the food supply in the republics he had visited was "difficult but not disastrous" although political problems were "disquieting". Democracy had not yet taken root. "Despite elections, the old power structure remains in place in most states, albeit with new faces, party names and programmes." Officials who had accompanied Mr Andriessen on his Commonwealth trip said that the Commission was worried that IMF help would operate too slowly to prevent political turmoil in the poorest states.

• Budget attacked: Mr Hurd yesterday led an attack by EC foreign ministers after Jacques Delors, the president of the Commission, laid out his plans for a large increase in the Community's budget.

Mr Hurd said: "Don't throw out 4,000 Jews from their graves."

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Serbs set up barricades to block Bosnia secession

FROM TIM JUDAH IN SARAJEVO
AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

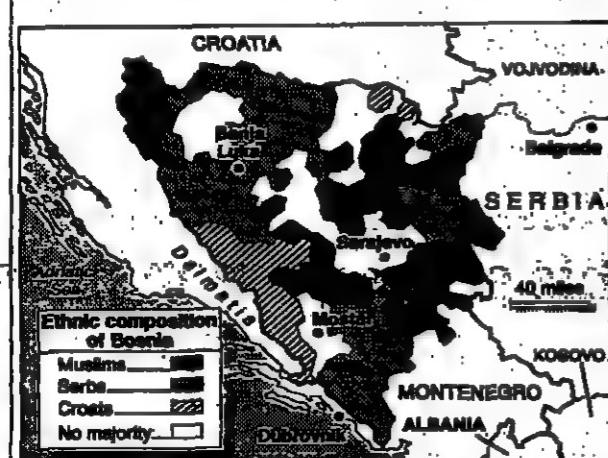
THE republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina was brought to the brink of civil war yesterday as Serbs took up arms to prevent it leaving Yugoslavia.

The republic's government met in emergency session and condemned the violence that followed the weekend referendum on independence. However, Ruzmir Mahmutcehic, the deputy prime minister, said that force would not be used to tackle the barricades put up on Sunday night and early yesterday. The government emphasised that talks on the future internal organisation of the republic under the aegis of the European Community would continue.

The Serbian barricades of buses, lorries and refuse lorries were put up after a Serb carrying a flag was shot dead at his son's wedding. A government statement said that while the identities of the killers were known they had not yet been caught.

Serbs make up 31 per cent of Bosnia-Herzegovina's 4.3 million people. The rest of the population is made up of Croats and Muslims. More than half of Sarajevo's inhabitants are Muslim and there are few Croats. However, as in many other parts of Bosnia, the population of the city is inextricably mixed. "I wish I could be put in a state of clinical death for two years, because that is how long it will take to solve this problem," said Sanimir Djukic, a

Sarajevo deaf, page 1



Gun influx triggers fears of bloodbath

BY ROGER BOYD, EAST EUROPE CORRESPONDENT

Almost half of the 4.3 million inhabitants of Bosnia-Herzegovina own guns, according to the latest estimates from the interior ministry in Sarajevo. In a republic where Muslims, Serbs and Croats live in the same blocks of flats, queuing at the same petrol stations and sit in the same cafes, that is the stuff of tragedy. The prediction made by Vuk Draskovic, the Serbian opposition leader, looks all too accurate: a Serbian secessionist war in Bosnia, he said, could turn Yugoslavia "in blood up to our knees".

Gun ownership has a long history in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but the equation has been changing fast over the past few months. First, weapons, bought cheaply on the black market or imported, have been flowing in rapidly. They are often sophisticated, not wartime antiques. There is a growing readiness to use these weapons, even on the part of the cool-headed Bosnian Muslims, and the Serbs have been encouraged to believe a political solution can be achieved by military means.

The Serbian militants have been receiving their fire-power chiefly from the Yugoslav army. Indeed the army, which is now dominated by Serbs in both the officer corps and the rank and file, is the big unknown in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Serbs make up 31 per cent of the republic's population — compared to 44 per cent of Muslims and 19 per cent of Croats — and even this census figure over-estimates Serbian strength. The high degree of intermarriage means that Serbian radicalism is not as strong as in Croatia. The Serbs would therefore be dependent in an all-out war on the support of the Yugoslav army.

The army is a heavy pres-

ence in the republic but, apart from individual garrisons, it is relatively satisfied with its lot. None the less, it would take only a few militant army commanders and a few local dealers with Serbian radicals to ignite the republic.

Fears of a link-up between army commanders and Serbian separatists have led to tolerance over the past six months of a Croatian paramilitary build-up. The Bosnian leadership seems to have been willing to accept a reasonable level of Croat armament as a counterweight to the Yugoslav army, but the numbers have been spiraling out of control.

A interior ministry report suggests the Croat armament, some of which is supplied by the Croatian national guard across the border, is powerful. The self-confidence that has grown with this supply of weaponry, and the European Community's recognition of Croatia, have made the Croats in western Herzegovina more radical.

The Muslims have also

become more radical. They are a long way from being an Islamic fundamentalist fighting force, but the trips made by Alija Izetbegovic, the Bosnian president, to Turkey, Libya, Iran and Sudan to win diplomatic support, also, have a military subtlety.

He told a Turkish newspaper last December that he would appeal "to friends — primarily Turkey — if the federal army should try to attack". There is no question, it seems, of Turkish military involvement, but Sarajevo has been full of rumours that both Libya and Iran are ready to supply the Muslims. The Muslim strength is not so much in its level of armament as in its control of the organisational structure.

'Rimbaud' takes a bow

THERE was some Gallic head-scratching when Jack Lang, the French culture minister, appeared to announce that Rimbaud was to receive a César, the leading French film award.

Could this be Arthur Rimbaud, the nineteenth-century poet and adventurer? No: the recipient turned out to be Rambo, aka Sylvester Stallone, the muscular American actor. Georges Cravenne, organiser of the César ceremony, insisted that far from being a muscle-bound clump, "Rambo" Stallone is something of an intellectual who sculpts, paints and writes his own scripts, and who chose the name Rambo as *hommage* to Rimbaud.

In the gilded splendour of the Palais Royal last night, M Lang also pinned the medal of the Ordre des Arts et Lettres on to Warren Beatty's manly chest. It was the fourth occasion this year on which M Lang has so honoured a visiting American. If Melinda Beatty, Oliver Stone and Lou Reed might be judged to have earned an award for services to film or rock and roll, the decoration of Sylvester Stallone has attracted derision and hostility in French cultural circles.

Of all people, M Lang was

surely the least likely to appreciate Stallone's usual line of grun-and-gouge Rambo and Rocky epics. He is, after all, the scourge of Yankee "intellectual imperialism," the firebrand who has called for a quota for feeble French pop music on the nation's



radios and poured government money into subsidising France's cherished film industry.

Often a target of media gibes, M Lang has come under particularly heavy fire for the award to Stallone. "Perhaps those already in

the Ordre will conclude that M Lang would never have made such an idiot of himself unless Rambo threatened to destroy France and Rocky to thump the minister," wrote Bernard Pivot, the distinguished literary commentator, in *Le Monde*. Might it not have been more appropriate, he mused, to have presented the warrior from Hollywood with the Legion d'Honneur — for military prowess, naturally?

Joking apart, M Pivot, who is anything but a cultural xenophobe, maintained that M Lang had utterly deviated the decoration by pressing it upon Stallone. "What upsets me about this case is that Stallone represents the worst of American movies," he concluded tartly.

Those close to M Lang insist that he is grievously misunderstood, being no foe of American culture, but simply opposed to the "unequal relations" that exist in that respect between America and Europe as a whole. Those close to M Lang insist that he is grievously misunderstood, being no foe of American culture, but simply opposed to the "unequal relations" that exist in that respect between America and Europe as a whole.

Japanese fight for tuna haul

FROM JOANNA PITMAN
IN KYOTO

MORE than 100 placard-waving Japanese tuna fishermen set an early tone of confrontation as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species met in Kyoto. They were protesting against a Swedish plan to list west Atlantic blue fin tuna as an endangered species.

The fishermen shouted slogans arguing that the Japanese should be allowed to continue to eat 450,000 tonnes a year of tuna sashimi, the oily raw fish delicacy found on every Japanese gourmet's dinner table.

Sweden, which has seen its fish stocks sharply depleted over the past decade, proposes to ban all trade in west Atlantic blue fin tuna, citing scientific evidence that the fish's adult population has declined by more than 90 per cent in the past 20 years.

Japan is the world's biggest importer of tuna and in 1990 consumed three-quarters of all tuna caught in the western Atlantic. However, Japanese fishermen deny that the species is endangered.

Country singer on road to recovery

PEOPLE

Tammy Wynette, the country and western star, is expected to be released from hospital in Mackay, Australia, after treatment for an infection. She had collapsed just before a performance on Saturday.

Gary Kasparov is to defend his world chess championship title on August 14, 1993. His challenger will come from semi-finalists Anatoly Karpov and Artur Yusupov, both of Russia, Nigel Short of Britain, and Jan Timman of The Netherlands.

China's *Youth Post* newspaper is tipping Oliver Stone, director of *JFK*, to turn his hand to the life of Mao Tse-tung. However, local sources said they would be surprised if Peking allowed Mr Stone to go to China to film Mao's life, which is still a sensitive topic.

Sir Peter Ustinov, the actor and raconteur, is to be installed as chancellor of Durham University on May 7.

Prince Edward has left for a four-day camping trip in the jungles of Brunei to learn about the Royal Geographical Society's rain forest project at Kuala Balalong.

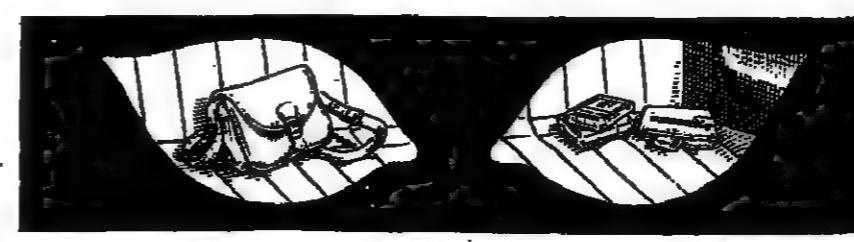
The Irish band U2 start their first American tour for five years on Saturday. They have been rehearsing in Lakeland, Florida, and Frank O'Reilly, the mayor, said he wanted to give them a key to the city.



LOOK AT YOUR CAR THROUGH HIS EYES.



Imagine for a minute you're a thief who steals from cars. You'd be on the lookout for opportunities like this. Always leave your car secure. You might only be leaving it for a moment. But that is all it takes.



Anything left on view is an open invitation to a criminal. If you really can't take your possessions with you, make sure they're locked in the boot or put out of sight.



At night your car may be an easier target. When you park during the day, think how safe it will be after dark.

CAR CRIME. TOGETHER WE'LL CRACK IT.



Escape to the past

America craves nostalgia, writes Charles Bremner

For an exercise in nostalgia, nothing could beat America's coronation last week of the late Nat King Cole for a song he made famous 40 years ago. Millions tuned in to the Grammy awards ceremony to watch him or at least his image join his daughter Natalie in a rendition of "Unforgettable". Hailing posthumous performance as record of the year, may have had its macabre side, but it gave the country a chance to waltz itself back into the land of bobby sox, meat-loaf and high school hops, a sunny place which seems to be ever more attractive.

Flight into an imagined past is proving a popular solace for Americans in these times of malaise, as a stroll down Broadway confirms. The theatres are enjoying a boom, but nearly all the shows are revivalist. Even the acclaimed new musical *Crazy for You* turns out to be a rehash of the *Gershwin's Girl Crazy* under a politically correct name. Further down town at the Limelight Club, customers can escape into cyberspace. The club is one of several offering excursions into virtual reality, the 3-D computerised world projected inside a closed helmets and electrode-laden suit. The vogue for such digital thrills has enshrined "virtual" as the catchword of the season, to be applied to any electronic artifice. For those tired of virtual life (television), for example, there is always virtual sex (erotic phone services).

Lately, however, America has been quite happily plunging into unreality without the aid of computers or nostalgic songs. How else can one explain the ever more fanciful creeds and movements from the Celtic myth-making of presidential contender Pat Buchanan to the tribal demonisation of white men and the crackpot conspiracy theories swirling through the popular culture? Escape certainly lies behind such crazes as the men's movement, in which suburbanites rush to the woods to bash drums and discover the inner child. Then there are the attempts to legislate reality away, the latest being a lookist by-law in Santa Cruz which will forbid discrimination on grounds of a person's appearance. The most pervasive of all escape is the cult of self-esteem, which has grown from Californian fad to a unified-field theory for all ills, from nailbiting to mass murder. Schools, businesses and prisons are now busy administering the elixir of positive self-image to cure any condition.

The country certainly feels that it has a lot to escape from, and it seems to be growing more morbid by the day. Look, for example, at the wave of advertising which tries to terrify the customer with images of death and injury. As well as Benetton's infamous Aids advert, the Timex watch company is featuring people who have suffered brain damage; while Nike footwear is running a glossy campaign which reminds consumers that time's winged chariot is roaring down the freeway to get them.

So what is making America so morose? As a perplexed Allan Greenspan, the chief of the Federal Reserve, keeps pointing out, the country seems to be suffering from a doom gap, a gulf between the apocalyptic anxiety and the merely moderate depth of the recession. A consensus is forming that the malaise marks the end of a cycle in American history, one which began 45 years ago with the post-war surge of prosperity and American self-confidence. Returning from three years abroad, an editor at *The Chicago Tribune* said the other day that she had found her country in the grip of nervous breakdown. The cause, she said seemed to be the Europeanisation of the American mind, a painful process that involves shedding the sunny conviction that all problems can be solved, and exposing the weary realism of the old world that it is basically tough.

Robert Samuelson took seven pages in *Newsweek* to explain that the country is being forced to go into cold turkey after a 40-year escape into utopia. The Age of Entitlement was over and the American Dream with it, he said. "Our pillars of faith are now crashing about us. We are discovering that we cannot, as we had once supposed, create prosperity at will." America is still fairly wealthy and strong, "but whatever happens, we cannot recapture the past". Somebody had better tell the recording industry, which is busy searching its archives in the race to cash in on the triumph of "Unforgettable".

Too often arts programmes ignore the mainstream events that we want to hear about, says Janet Daley

Hearing that its own working party had criticised the BBC's television coverage of the arts for over emphasising "counter-culture" must have brought a flush of smug satisfaction to many faces. And I admit that mine was one of them. Some months ago when *The Late Show* team asked me to contribute a paper to a seminar about their own future, I had made the same sort of criticisms.

I wrote then that for perfectly sound broadcasting reasons, the programme had had to develop an identifiable tone of voice and the one which had been chosen seemed to be that of a trendy liberal studies department by graduates in women's studies and interdisciplinary media. There seemed to be an assumption that the audience must be composed exclusively of people with the same priorities and prejudices, and an almost naive failure to understand just how many potential viewers do not share this world view. *The Late Show* — which absorbs most of BBC television's arts budget — would argue that if

does cover the mainstream high arts, but that it seeks to do so in experimental ways.

What this amounts to, as often as not, is subsuming even the familiar classical arts into the atmosphere of avant-gardism which dominates the programme. We are all aware now of the iniquity of artistic snobbery, of the need to break down the notion that high culture is only for a socially acceptable élite. All of us, presumably, want an end to the old exclusives. But new exclusives can be equally intimidating. You can scare people off the arts by persuading them that they are not eligible to join your club unless they accept a package of views which is essentially left-wing, feminist and anti-establishment just as well as by turning up your nose at their accents or manners.

By making rock music, political fringe theatre and the

ephemera of media culture the motifs against which all discussion is held, and by hiring trendy young presenters (*Blue Peter meets Time Out?*), the programme suggests that the arts belong to a fashionable circle of people speaking in self-congratulatory code. Even coverage of the forms of high art which more and more people are finding (such as classical music) is drawn into the web by abstruse or perverse treatment, which is simply alienating to the

audience.

The prevailing left-wing tenor of arts discussion cannot be ignored. Not that it is illegiti-

mate to deal in its own terms with an artistic area where left-wing opinion makes most of the running (such as contemporary theatre). What repels is the overarching complacency, the clear message that we all share the same post-1960s assumptions about the need to politicise the arts. What must the novice make of this? Imagine someone accessible who has had little or no higher education but who has real intellectual curiosity and aspirations. Suppose he (or she) is in a tentative way, trying to find his way through his local library and the intelligent media. Suppose also that he is the first generation of

his family to own his own home, to take holidays abroad and to have enough money to spend on a CD player for which he is beginning to collect classical music. And suppose further that he attributes many of these advantages (rightly or wrongly) to the political culture of the Thatcher years.

What sort of message is he getting from this sort of programming? That this is the way really artistic people think? That unless he is a party to this modern set, he has no right to participate in the world if ideas? I am not talking about politics specifically, but about lifestyle and perhaps about tolerance and true open-mindedness. What ought to be important is that people are given access to the life of reason and sensibility, whether or not they end up agreeing with the programme-makers (or the artist). For this to happen, the experience of art

has to be separated from the received opinion of the moment. Which is not to say that you can't have some esoteric programming devoted to the incestuous murmurings of specialists, only that arts programmes should not be exclusively and monolithically like this.

British television has become quite adept at introducing the serious arts to a wide audience through popular programmes (think of the use of opera in *Inspector Morse*), but it fails to offer much help to those initiates who wish to go further. There is nothing to span the gulf between that first glimmer of interest and the arcane mysteries of the cognoscenti. Those secret gardens to which arts programmes should hold the key are not the sole province of anyone's circle of friends, or any particular generation, or any group of political bedfellows.

One of the great privileges of artistic experience is that it offers a route to independence of spirit. It is pernicious to suggest, even subliminally, that only the like-minded may legitimately join in.

Only a fringe attraction



Avant garde: *The Late Show's* Sarah Dunant

Jonathan Clark argues that the Scots must accept that their past is not as simple or as glorious as they like to believe

Scottish nationalism, we are told, is the spectre haunting the politics of the United Kingdom. Like Banquo's ghost, the spirit of this proud and ancient nation, foully murdered and long unrepentant, will return to haunt the feast over which the English presumptuously preside.

The force of the Scottish National Party's case derives less from calculations of future economic advantage for a separated Scotland or from ethnic or religious antagonism between Scots and English, than from this invocation of an ancient national identity, waiting in the wings to receive its just, natural and therefore inevitable reward.

More than any other party in British or Irish politics, the SNP's case is overtly historical. Labour has ceased to preach the long march of Everyman. Conservatives have given up trying to invent a genealogy for John Major's timeless administrative expertise. In daily politics, even the Ulster parties' mental horizons seldom extend further back than the 1960s' civil rights movement, despite vivid images of the Battle of the Boyne and the siege of Londonderry. Scots nationalism is different. It claims its historic heritage. And this is its weak point.

Far from being uplifted by their history, the Scots have over many centuries been strikingly bad at maintaining and developing a useful sense of national identity. Worse, Scotland lost much of the self-image it once possessed. Medieval Scotland was a considerable achievement of dynastic politics over poverty and localism. It boasted four universities to England's two, and into the 16th century, Scottish culture was famous



The Union of 1707: since then cries for independence have echoed Jacobite yearnings for the king over the water

across Europe. This mental world of renaissance latinity sustained a Scott identity built around dynastic history and religion rather than the folk culture of Robert Burns. It was this which went disastrously wrong.

The accession of the Stuarts to the English throne in 1603 should have been a jackpot for neither Scots nor the English resisted too close an integration, and the uncompromising Calvinism of John Knox's Reformation now caused divisive conflict in Scotland over a Stuart dynasty whose loyalties swung first to Canterbury, then to Rome.

The Glorious Revolution, ardently espoused by Scots Presbyterians, began the break-up and suppression of this high culture of latinity, episcopalianism and dynastic legitimacy. With due thoroughness, episcopalians and nonjurors were expelled from their posts as clergy, schoolmasters and academics, and were subjected to lasting and effective persecution.

Presbyterians hailed William III, and later the Hanoverians, as saviours of their religious and civil liberties; but far more than in England, Scots were divided.

Presbyterianism survived at the cost of sacrificing a national identity which had grown up in another mental world.

The Union of 1707 was similarly debilitating, for it rested on the Whig doctrine that Scots and English identities had been subsumed.

Scotland became North Britain, inhibited from asserting its separateness, lest the result be Stuart, Catholic tyranny. In the same spirit, the luminaries of the Scottish Enlightenment thought themselves emancipated from the feudal inheritances of Scottishness.

The more they were quietly patronised as provincials, the more Scots intellectuals de- clared themselves to be citizens of the world.

Old self-images cut little ice in a new age. When Scots boasted of their long genealogies and their ancestral achievements, English culture turned them into stage Scotsmen. This was grossly unfair to an ancient civilisation, but cultural politics is never fair. English historiography, politics and letters swamped Scottish society more effectively than Hanoverian ascendancy subduced the Highlands.

Practical Scots, such as Pitt's henchman Henry Dundas, began to dip their hands into the jam pot of imperial prosperity.

Resentful Scots, such as Henry Brougham, James Mackintosh and James Mill migrated to London and attached themselves to English reformers,

whether the aristocratic Whigs of Holland House or the utilitarians in the circle of Jeremy Bentham. Yet the goal of the Scots was to reconstruct British society in their image, not to put back the clock of Scottish integration. Moreover they were nationalists: *The Edinburgh Review* attacked the English Lake Poets for their democratic impulses, but thereby also rejected their romantic nationalism.

Keir Hardie, the first Labour MP, supported Scottish independence, but once the Labour party took hold in Scotland, its electoral base there was too valuable to lose. The stronger Scots MP's socialism became, the weaker was their nationalism.

Yet even more Scots

practiced high office in the Liberal and Conservative parties, and whatever the Liberals attitude to Ireland, they too hung onto their Scottish base.

As Lord Rosebery, later Liberal prime minister, privately complained, "Justice for Ireland means everything done for her,

even to the payment of the natives' debts. Justice to Scotland means insulting neglect."

In European history, nationalism is assumed to be a single phenomenon which, once launched, can only grow. Scotland's history shows us a variety of forms of national self-awareness, some triumphalist, others self-abnegatory. Given the antiquity of Scottish society, its well-recorded and distinctive achievements in religion and politics, law and letters, what is remarkable is the weakness of Scots nationalism. Sir Walter Scott recreated an older world of dynastic power politics and armed rebellion only when it could no longer harm.

The Edinburgh Parliament, strictly, only adjourned before the Union of 1707; nationalists claim it did not abolish itself. Since then, schemes for devolution or looser union have been commonplace. In 1970, even Scottish Tories voted by four to one to back the plan of Alec Douglas Home's constitutional committee for a third Scottish chamber of the British parliament. The English have often contemplated such schemes with indulgence, but these plans were never grafted onto the cultural roots of nationalism. The invented Victorian trappings of kilts and tartans were not enough.

The SNP taps widespread commitments: many Scots have been led, against the evidence, to expect economic gains from independence. But there is more than a whiff of nostalgic retro-antics about the movement, an echo of Jacobite yearnings for a king over the water. Will some ancient national identity not return to assuage Scotland's unhappiness and solve its practical problems by its charismatic, stately authority? The historian may be sceptical. The past has not performed that function for the Scots for many centuries. There are few good reasons for expecting it to do so in our unhistorical present.

The author is a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

...and moreover
PETER BARNARD

My wife has just completed the most irksome task of the week, which is to say that she has Spangled the house from top to bottom, and all I can claim to have done in the elapsed time is to ruminate on the bizarre fact that as soon as you put a brand name in print these days you will like as not get a letter from the lawyers representing said name to the effect that you had better not do it again or they will sue Xerox to the editor.

There, I have done it already. Photocopy to the editor is what I should have said. Xerox being the registered trade mark of Rank Xerox Ltd and Xerox Corp. 338 Euston Road". Not the likeliest address for a corp, I will grant, you associate a corp with the United States but in these transatlantic days a corp is a moveable beast.

The UK Press Gazette is where I found it. A supplement therein this week reminds hacks that a surprisingly large number of companies will pay folding money for space in which to advertise the strange fact that they do not, thanks very much, require any free publicity so will we please stop saying Xerox when we mean copy and could we please refrain from Hoovering the house when what we mean is vacuuming.

Which very nearly brings us to the oddly familiar Smith and Nephew, but not before we have nipped smartly backwards to page two of yesterday's *Times*, graced as it was by a piece under the byline of yours truly

concerning a certain amount of grief on the M4. "Portakabin" was the word I used in that piece as submitted, but a smart sub-editor who gets his *Press Gazette* before me changed it to "three portable offices", which put me in my place. Or as the ad in the UKPC expresses it:

"Portakabin is not a generic term for portable buildings". Of course for all the sub-editor knew, they might have been Portakabins, I might have sprawled in the mud to ascertain from the nameplate the precise type and place of manufacture; I could have done, oh all right, I didn't, I think I shall switch to the tabloids, you do not get this sort of nonsense with them. "Tablet: pharmaceutical products, registered trade mark of the Wellcome Foundation Ltd. Not a newspaper format". Heck, really? I have telephoned my GP to ask for *The Sun* on prescription, but he is now a fund-holder with a specified drugs list and claims that *The Sun* is not among those present. And they wonder at the state of the health service.

As for you, you were wondering if I had forgotten Smith and Nephew. UKPC, page 21: "Elastoplast is a trademark owned by T.J. Smith and Nephew Ltd. Elastoplast is not a generic word meaning first-aid dressings or plasters. Please use only with a capital 'E' and only as an adjective."

Now wait a minute. Did T.J.

Gravy train stops short

ALTHOUGH the EC summit in Edinburgh next December will bring millions of pounds in revenue, councillors are whingeing that they have received only a fraction of the sum the government has committed to Manchester's bid for the Olympics.

Council chiefs say they have been forced to raise poll-tax bills by £3 a head to offset the expense of policing. Ministers have agreed to pay half the £4 million security bill, but the Edinburgh organisers say that when the summit was held in Maastricht, security costs were reimbursed by the Dutch government.

Adrian Shinwell, president-elect of the Scottish Conservative party, says: "I deplore the parsimonious attitude of Lothian, Edinburgh, as the centre of international attention for this vital European summit, it can only benefit."

Critics of the plaintive Edinburgh councillors point to the Maastricht bash, which transformed the town from a Dutch backwater into a place everyone in Europe has heard of and many can even spell. The city has allocated £109,000 for "promoting Edinburgh", but some of the city's councillors maintain that they have been presented with a poisoned, and pricey chalice. To press home its pleas of impecuniosity, the council has chosen a most unglamorous venue from which to co-ordinate promotion of the city: an empty caretaker's flat in the council offices.

At yesterday's launch of *National Disability Week*, the Duke of Westminster achieved a remarkable Dogberryism, introducing junior education minister Michael Fallon as Michael Flannel.

Camping out

DAME SHIRLEY PORTER, Peter Lilley and Sir Peter Imbert have all, in their time, shown a talent for amateur theatricals, which may explain why they have each been invited to take part in a Good Friday enactment of the Passion Play in Victoria Street, one of London's busiest thoroughfares.

"I am delighted by the invitation," says Dame Shirley, while diplomatically declining to say which part she thought would suit her. "I will happily take part if I can."

Peter Lilley, a practising Anglican, whose office is in Victoria Street, is also keen. "I think he would like to be part of the Three Wise Men," says an aide, perhaps confused by the leap year into thinking it is Christmas. "Or all of them."

• A new Tory poster rails against "Labour's Double Whammy", but nobody seems quite sure what a whammy, double or single, actually is. An embarrassed spokesman at Central Office, leafing through various dictionaries, finally announced that it meant a "crippling curse or double misfortune". If people have to turn to a dictionary to understand the ad, it must count as a double-edged whammy.

prevent it disintegrating, we have to act immediately," she says.

The Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor, as well as members of the Kirov Ballet will be among the 400 guests supporting Bear's welfare aims.

Britain has tremendous strong links with Russia. Towns want to help their twins, people want to help distant relatives," Lady Braithwaite explains. The Braithwaites, who will be returning to Britain in the spring, have already set an example in tracing their relatives: a family of Braithwaites, she says, emigrated to Russia in the 1850s and started a paper factory.

Troubled water

CHRISTIE'S is unexpectedly withdrawing Constable's *Harm Ham Bridge, near Salisbury* from its scheduled spring sale. "I have been advised verbally that although we have a contract, we are to release the picture back to the consigner," says Noel Annesley, the deputy chairman of Christie's International.

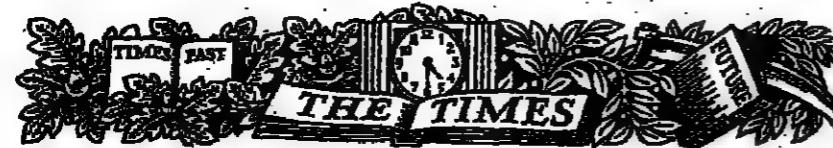
There is speculation in the art world that a rift over the value of the painting has developed between Christie's and the vendor, Lucy Phillips, widow of the Queen's cousin, the late Nicholas Phillips, who died last spring leaving debts of £1 million.

Mrs Phillips is under pressure to break up the family's famous Werner collection, which also includes works by Titian and Rubens. The Constable was to be the first painting to go under the hammer. Mrs Phillips is said to have expected at least £1 million from the sale, but experts say the painting is in poor condition and might earn her considerably less.

• A ripple of eager anticipation ran round the Times offices with the news that the paper's "Keep our wits about you" posters, featuring excerpts from our

set Daley

THE TIMES TUESDAY MARCH 3 1992



DARLING BUDS IN MAY?

British prime ministers dislike fixed-term parliaments because they would deny them room for manoeuvre. A variable election date means they can go to the country when it suits their convenience. They can play tunes on the electoral keyboard. Public spending, tax-cuts, foreign trips: all can be exploited to maximise party gain.

So why is John Major still planning to go to the country on April 9, which is looking less and less like a good date for him? The longer he refuses to say when he is going, the more people will take it for granted he is going in April, and the harder it is to go when his interests dictate he should, on May 7 or later. The delay would make it look as if he is running scared. He has allowed the blessed flexibility of the British constitution to be a trap. Mr Major is losing the initiative.

The arguments for waiting until at least May 7 remain as strong as a month ago — though abandoning April must soon be so damaging as to cancel them out. For the country's sake, May 7 shares a date with local elections. It also puts a decent period for reflection after the Budget to enable policy to be judged more in the round. For the Tories' sake, the case for May is even stronger. Ministers have so lavishly presided over the stockmarket paradise, it is already discounted. Worried Tories are even pondering the electoral appeal of a "responsible" Budget which minimised tax cuts.

There is a high risk in declaring an election campaign open with a Budget in the midst of a recession. All attention will focus on the economy, black hole of so many political reputations. Norman Lamont will be pitched against John Smith. The Tory belief that the public is fying when it says it prefers public spending to tax cuts will be tested to destruction.

The government's interests lie in putting a distance between Budget and ballot, not

because the Budget need be bad news but because any good news will take time to seep through the electoral filter bed. The cabinet is clearly vulnerable on public borrowing, whether or not Labour is to do. The promised give-aways, touchingly referred to by ministers as a "budget for jobs", will be easy to satirise but take longer to notice across the supermarket counter. And, if the much vaunted recovery really is on the way and the Treasury has the courage of its convictions, the longer the election is postponed the more obviously will spring follow winter.

The electorate is said to be heartily sick of the campaign already. This is not surprising, thanks to the BBC's craveness in giving politicians copious airtime to make idiots of themselves in the cause of "entertainment radio", witness the infantile shouting of Michael Howard and John Cuthbertson on radio yesterday morning. To a political professional, this does not matter in the slightest. All that matters to Mr Major is that the voters, in getting sick of the election, should be getting more sick of Labour.

This is already an election of Great War proportions, of long steady pounding, of patience, of nerve, of attrition. The winner will be the side that can take the most casualties and throw still more troops and shells into battle. The exhaustion of the fatigued classes, of those with no stomach for the fight, does not matter: winning matters. The Tories would be tactically well-advised to play this one long, testing Neil Kinnock's nerve, exposing the weak links in his team, forcing him to expend his best arguments and waste his ammunition.

Governments may not have the best times, but they have institutional stamina. If Mr Major wants to do himself a favour, he would announce an election on May 7, throw Labour off its stride and settle down for a long hard pound.

EUROPE WITHOUT FRONTIERS

Where are the boundaries of Europe? This question has become all the talk of Brussels, and is exercising Commission officials returning from the former Soviet Union. For over a millennium the question was superfluous. The Western world was conterminous with Christendom. Gradually scholars began to define Europe geographically: the land mass surrounded by sea except in the East, where the Ural mountains formed a national frontier. As the Russian empire expanded south and east, the Urals ceased to have relevance. Russia — and after it the Soviet Union — was a Eurasian power, straddling the two continents.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union an academic question has suddenly taken on political significance. The European Community is already contemplating eventual membership of several East European countries. How far east should it go? Could it one day admit Russia and Ukraine? And so, what about other former republics of the Soviet Union such as Kazakhstan, touching on the borders of China, which announced at the weekend its wish to join?

The definition of Europe bears also on other bodies. The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe decided, with little debate, to admit all the former Soviet republics, on the ground that as part of the Soviet Union they were once members. The Strasbourg-based Council of Europe, increasingly seen as the guardian of European values and democracy, has already granted Russia special guest status. Should it stretch definitions to foster European values and parliamentary democracy as far as possible?

Frans Andriessen, the EC external affairs commissioner, was terse when asked about Kazakhstan. "It seems difficult to change the map," he said. Under the Treaty of Rome, geography is a first filter; before democracy, human rights and economics come into consideration. But maps can be changed. Asia Minor was never considered "Europe" until Ataturk oriented Turkey north-west instead of south-east. And what about Georgia and

Armenia, south of the Caucasus mountains? They have always been part of Christendom, but only marginally part of Europe.

Definitions matter only if political and economic relations are determined by geography. In security it makes sense to go beyond the "Atlantic to the Urals" and extend CSCE to the Chinese borders. In mapping our political and economic union this makes less sense. Luckily the EC will not have to cross this bridge at least until the next century: even in a second phase of enlargement that may follow the admission of the Scandinavian and Alpine countries, the republics of the former Soviet Union are probably last on the list.

Aid, trade and co-operation do not depend on definitions. The Community is free to aid or trade with any country in the world. It already has co-operation agreements with the Mediterranean littoral, and has negotiated more comprehensive association agreements with Eastern Europe — none of which imply eventual membership. Yesterday EC foreign ministers rejected a new "Marshall plan" for the former Soviet Union — not because of any problems of eligibility, but because they say too many grandiose plans would confuse the work of the International Monetary Fund.

Europe however must not be too literal in defining itself. For centuries it did its best to extend European government, values and culture beyond its geographical domain, and so succeeded that countries such as Australia and New Zealand still have difficulty in thinking of themselves as Pacific. Now it is attempting to raise the drawbridge around the old continent, using old concepts of the unity and heritage of Christendom to discourage applicants to the club from the Muslim east. Europa, legend has it, was herself an immigrant, borne through the sea from Tyre to Crete on the back of a bull. Through her, civilisation passed symbolically from the Levant to the Greeks. Today's Europe should ensure that its own rich benefits are shared with those on its borders, whatever the maps say.

A BRIDGE NOT FAR ENOUGH

Britain may no longer breed Brumels. But when it comes to failing to transport bridges down motorways, we still lead the world. British engineers complain that they do not receive as much public esteem as other professions. Bright children become doctors or lawyers or architects, or take up lucrative trades such as merchant banking or television news reading. Engineering, they whinge, is looked down on as brown-collared and greasy-fingered by that universal scapegoat, the British class system.

This is to underestimate the British passion for vicarious engineering, for playing with grown-up Lego. Inside every arts graduate, there is an engineer struggling to get out. He is being exercised and entertained by the efforts to remove a 2,045-ton bridge in one piece between junctions 20 and 21 on the M4. Yesterday there were still tailbacks and anger at Ingst in Avon, and crowds watching the bridge that refused to budge.

The bridge is only 25 years old, and a brute rectangle of pre-stressed concrete, but it is deemed incapable of carrying the 40-ton lorries that EC regulations have lined up for it by 1999. The engineers with a £300,000 contract to demolish it decided to cut the bridge loose and transport it down the M4 to a lay-by a mile away, where it could be smashed up at leisure by hydraulic breakers. After only 30 yards one of the transporters sank into the roadside, the bridge started to crack up, and the whole surreal apparatus slewed across the motorway and blocked it.

Engineering experts, quartered at millions of breakfast tables, are now wallowing in the joys of hindsight. Why was the brute not blown up where it stood, and the rubble

carted off by mechanical removals? Houses too close for such a bang? Surely that could be baffled? Why not cut it up in place, or use different jacks and different half-tracks? "Any fool could design in his back yard", or send for the sappers with small petards, or just wait for the 40-ton lorries to grind it to powder? Retrospect is the best engineer. But if it becomes fun for the back-seat bridgebuster only when it goes wrong,

Building bridges is a British art-form, from London bridge — the reason why the capital is in the south-east of the island — to the Forth Bridge, the painting of which has become proverb for work that never ends. But breaking bridges is an equally noted British aptitude. A nursery rhyme commemorates the fall of one London Bridge. A desert in Arizona commemorates the demolition of another. The people's Poet Laureate, William McGonagall, immortalised the disaster of the railway bridge of the silvery Tay, the cutting and bridge at Arachway on the northern approaches to London began life as a tunnel designed by engineers that went badly wrong.

In fact British engineers are the best in the world at breaking bridges. This they do in style, transporting bridges wholesale down motorways instead of by methods that might seem simpler to laymen. What they should do now is declare an open competition for armchair engineers, schoolchildren and students, to propose and cost every option for the otiose M4 bridge. Not the least of the functions of the British engineer is to act as Heath Robinson, to provide entertainment and illumination for the enthusiast, and thus add to the esteem of their profession.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Britain and Australia: fall-out from second world war

From Sir John Leahy

Sir, Not surprisingly, Prime Minister Keating's allegations about Britain's behaviour towards Australia in the second world war (report, February 28) have generated more heat than light. May I, as a former British High Commissioner in Canberra, put the record straight on one point?

I was particularly struck by Mr Keating's repetition of the old canard that Britain would not "give our troops back to keep ourselves free from Japanese domination". The time I heard this said was in an Australian television film called *The Last Bastion* in 1984. The High Commission promptly did some research. The facts we unearthed were as follows:

At the beginning of 1942 there were three Australian divisions in the Middle East, the 6th, 7th and 9th. On January 27 Churchill told the House of Commons:

We shall now have to obtain the return of the splendid Australian troops who volunteered for imperial service to defend their own homeland or whatever part of the Pacific theatre may be thought most expedient.

The 7th Division was the first to set sail, bound with the explicit agreement of the Australian government, for the Netherlands East Indies. By the time it was nearing its destination Singapore had fallen (on February 15) and it was apparent to all that the end could not be long delayed in Java.

In these circumstances the British government proposed the diversion of the 7th Division to Burma, where it was hoped its arrival would help to save Rangoon. But Prime Minister John Curtin thought otherwise: on February 17 he informed Churchill that the Australian government wanted the immediate return of the 6th and 7th Divisions to Australia.

Churchill pleaded with Curtin to change his mind and made it clear that every effort would be made to relieve the 7th Division as soon as possible, so that it could return to Australia with the 6th and the 9th: he also got President Roosevelt to add his weight to the request. Curtin refused and that was that. But the legend lives on.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN LEAHY
UK High Commissioner to
Manor Stables, Bishopstone,
Seaford, East Sussex
February 29

From Sir Philip Rogers

Sir, I was most unhappy to read the prime minister of Australia's criticism of our country, criticism by a leader of a country, long a friend and stalwart ally in many wars.

Our preparation for the defence of Singapore was erroneously planned on the basis that attack would come from the sea in the event the attack came from the air in a community of nations bordering the Pacific basin.

These realities dictate that a constitutional connection with the United Kingdom is at best irrelevant and at worst dangerously misleading to a young country fighting for its place in the sun in a community of powerful neighbours.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD THIRLBY,
20 Charles Street,
Mayfair, W1.
February 27

From Mr Peter Thomas

Sir, Australia's geographical isolation from Europe dictates that it is now economically interdependent within a different geo-political sphere. It has been so for some time. Its well-being relies on its ability to thrive within the community of nations bordering the Pacific basin.

These realities dictate that a constitutional connection with the United Kingdom is at best irrelevant and at worst dangerously misleading to a young country fighting for its place in the sun in a community of powerful neighbours.

Our desire for this extra dimension of "independence" is, I would like to think, a most understandable inclination in what is after all a

parallel to but south of the notional international boundary. At their closest point the two limits were 350 metres apart — at their furthest, some two kilometres.

Oil wells were sunk by Iraq directly above this de facto territorial limit, while the modern port of Umm Qasr expanded across the notional boundary to the very same Arab League line. Kuwait generally turned a blind eye. Now in 1992, Iraq will be required to abandon all of this infrastructure south of the boundary proper.

United Nations resolutions of 1991 compel the demarcation team to finalise the existing legal boundary as originally defined in 1923 and 1932, and to ignore any temporary de facto lines. There is no point now in blaming the demarcation commission for carrying out their mandate. It is not their fault that the settlement of the Kuwait crisis did nothing to solve the perennial problem of Iraqi access to the Gulf.

No new boundary is contemplated by the UN demarcation team. They will probably announce a delimitation, if the objections of the Iraqi delegate can be overcome (a big if), in the spring of this year which corresponds very closely to the line which Britain maintained (from 1931) was meant to be introduced by the notoriously vague diplomatic correspondence which had originally fixed the boundary in 1923 and 1932. This is the limit shown in most maps.

The present confusion has been caused because, for nearly 30 years following the settlement of the 1961 Kuwait crisis, Iraq had extended its administration up to the Arab League line, a track which ran

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Most civilised countries regard it as something quite different, and, by giving financial support to all schools (including independent) make an important affirmation both about the dignity of education and about the rights of minorities.

The dismissive and cynical tone of your leader is in marked contrast to the urgency with which recently liberated countries in Eastern Europe are looking for new and creative collaboration between public and private sectors. Such collaboration is essential.

These people have experienced for too long the results of the sort of dogmatic isolationism which your leader writes so peremptorily underwrites.

Yours faithfully,
D. L. MILROY,
Chairman,
Headmasters' Conference,
Ampleforth College, York.
February 28

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Headmasters' Conference,
Ampleforth College, York.
February 28

Ethics of embryo transfer in cows

From Mr Alan Long

Sir, Today's dairy cow is run like a machine, pregnant nine months of the year and lactating, at times from her reserves, for another nine months; so she is under the concurrent stresses of pregnancy and lactation for six months in the year. She does not last long under the strain, being culled for culling after three or four years of this exploitation.

Now she is threatened with embryo transfer ("Test tubes give better beef", Life & Times, February 25) and the extra burden of twinning her output of calves, thus intensifying the toll taken of her maternal functions by human milk-sops and beef-eaters. Beef can be produced extensively in single-sucker systems without the rapine behind the milk of human unkindness.

Embryo transfer, like the "performance enhancing" hormone BST, is just another device to manipulate cattle as no more than milk and meat on legs. The corollaries — as in BSE (mad cow disease) — of turning the cow into a carnivore or even a cannibal should have taught us to treat the animals with respect.

Good wishes,
ALAN LONG,
14 Woodland Rise,
Greenford, Middlesex.
February 25

From Mr Theo Aronson

Sir, Australians putting their arms around British queens is nothing new. During the second world war, Queen Mary lived at Badminton in Gloucestershire. One day, while visiting Bath, she met a group of Australian soldiers. Boldly, they asked if they could be photographed with her. Queen Mary agreed and as they were all lining up for the photograph, she suddenly felt an arm encircling her waist.

Far from being annoyed, this normally unapproachable old Queen was delighted. "It really was very comical and unexpected at my age", she afterwards reported to her brother, the Earl of Athlone.

Yours sincerely,

THEO ARONSON,
North Knoll Cottage,
15 Bridge Street,
Frome, Somerset.
February 28

From Mr John Green

Sir, In 1917, Henry Lawson, perhaps the greatest of Australia's poets, wrote:

Our own who reek not of a king's regalia;

Times of crowns and court,
fume and fret,
Are fighting for her — fighting for

<p

OBITUARIES

RUTH PITTER



Ruth Pitter, CBE, English poet and craftsman, died at Long Crendon, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, on February 29 aged 94. She was born in Ilford, Essex, on November 7, 1897.

RUTH Pitter, who was created CBE in 1979 for her single-minded devotion to poetry, was not the subject of much critical exegesis, with the exception, perhaps, of *Ruth Pitter: Homage to a Poet*, which appeared in 1969. And even in this collection of appreciations, which was edited by Arthur Russell and introduced by Lord David Cecil, the accent is on homage rather than assessment, in a manner which does not carry analysis of Pitter's achievements much further forward.

In spite of this relative neglect Ruth Pitter came to enjoy perhaps the highest reputation of any living English woman poet of her century. Her admirers, some of whom wrote prefaces to her many collections, included A. R. Orage, James Stephens, Hilaire Belloc, George Orwell, Roy Fuller, Lord David Cecil and John Masefield ("her judgments are merciful and her methods merry").

Few who took the trouble to read her came away unimpressed by her Transcendental dedication to Christianity or by her refusal to write except in her own voice. Her poetry behaves as if all the literary movements of the past century, from Georgianism to Concrete Poetry, had simply never happened; yet it is substantial. In this, as in her wholly genuine modesty and disregard for fame, she was unique among her contemporaries. She was concerned only with verse.

Ruth Pitter was the eldest of three children of teacher parents whom she described as "of superior artisan class, intelligent, idealistic, country-lovers, poetic altruistic." She was educated at Downshall Elementary School and then at the Coburn School for Girls in Bow. After a spell as a clerk at the War Office between 1916 and 1918 she became a painter — and an expert one — for the

Walberswick Peasant Pottery Company, in Suffolk. In 1930 she and a friend and fellow-worker, the painter Kathleen M. O'Hara — with whom she shared a house — were, in her own words, "offered a ghost of a similar business in Chelsea".

This was the firm of Deane and Forester. "After a bad time," she recollects, "we made it go." Producing "high-grade handpainted goods such as tea-trays etc." she and her partner each worked for 60

hours a week, while struggling to offer their 12 employees optimum conditions. In 1939 both gave up the business and took war jobs in offices; Pitter put in evening shift work at a smiling an hour ("lousy dump, but lovely people", she recalled) in a machine shop. After the war she carried on the business alone, from the living-room of the house she shared with Kathleen O'Hara. In 1952 they moved to the village of Long Crendon.

Although her own life seemed

Ruth Pitter's poems were first printed by that shining genius of an editor, A. R. Orage, when she was only 12. She later paid tribute to him, and to Belloc, for their early help to her. In 1920 her *First Poems* was published. "From the very first," she later wrote, "I realised there was no money in poetry, and determined not to write for money."

Recognition came to her quite early, with *A Mad Lady's Garland* (1925), and then with *A Trophy of Arms Poems 1926-1935*. *Pitter on Cats* (1947) was a much enjoyed collection of lighter poems. *Poems 1926-1966* (1968) appeared as *Collected Poems in America* in 1969, and in 1990 Eulithmon Press published her *Collected Poems* which incorporated the contents of two further volumes, one, *End of Drought*, from as late as 1975, when she was in her late seventies. When Cecil Day Lewis died in 1972 her name was mentioned in connection with the poet laureateship, testimony to the quality of her poetry, but it is doubtful whether her essentially shy gifts would have been appropriate to the post.

Ruth Pitter was both a profoundly observant nature poet — she found most of her creative pleasure in gardening — and a mystical religious poet, but primarily the latter. She believed that every aspect of a Christian's life could be offered to God and that his creation could be seen in plants and tiny creatures. Yet she did not come to Christianity until the end of the war: reduced to despair by her machine-shop activities, she listened to C. S. Lewis on the radio, and became converted. Later she came to know Lewis well. "My readers often think," she said, "because my verses are aspiring, that I am spiritually regenerate. No, I am as troubled a child of Adam as any ... criticism always welcome, more so than praise." Her concern was never with world affairs but always with the day to day events around her. Similarly she had no truck with literary cabals, preferring always to be her own woman.

Although her own life seemed

uneventful, she was in fact one of the most spiritually active poets of her age. There are long passages, in her formidably large output, of weak or half-facitious verse; but at her best she is powerful and troubled, disturbed and disquieting — and often tragic, as in these famous lines from "It Bloweth Where It Listeth":

*My ghost goes about while I stay here,
Like any wandering moth it flies abroad in air;
Seeking the unsought, and loving what is lone.
The cloudy-minded poor, and the weedy by the cold stone:
The frail bird that summons life to fill the ragged nest.
And the woman who has no words to ease her burdened breast.*

No wonder James Stephens, in 1935, saw her as the best living poet after Yeats. The intensity of her insight into nature had a quality only seen in the poems and notebooks of Gerard Manley Hopkins.

Ruth Pitter had suffered an injury to her eye, from hot enamel, and late in her life became totally blind. She endured this in the same spirit, and with the same fortitude, as she had lived her life, which had been a difficult one. Indeed, although she would have disdained the title, she had been a true feminist from the first.

She received the Hawthornden Prize in 1937, and the Heinemann Award in 1954. In the following year she was the first woman to receive the Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry. In 1974 the Royal Society of Literature awarded her its highest honour in creating her a Companion of Literature; her fellow recipients in that year were Arthur Koestler and Lord Clark.

Ruth Pitter wrote little prose (a few articles), but was a successful, if occasional, lecturer who appeared in the *Britain Trust* on television. Her last radio interview, given on the occasion of her 90th birthday, was enchanting.

She did not marry.

ALAN TILLOTSON

Alan Tillotson, former Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Lancashire, died on February 22 aged 72 at Pool House, his home in Warrington, Worcester-shire. He was born on May 10, 1919.

ALAN Tillotson's colourful career was divided between the extreme formality of public life, in which as Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire, he received members of the royal family on official visits, and the informality of post-war London, where he remained one of the most popular hosts for almost half a century.

A cousin of the third Viscount Leverhulme, Alan Lever Tillotson was the third son of wealthy parents, Fred Lever Tillotson and his wife, Dorothy Entwistle. The family company, Tillotson & Sons were publishers of the Bolton *Evening News* and Alan Tillotson was to remain a director of the company until September 1971, when it was taken over by the American publishers, St Regis International.

Educated at Charterhouse and at Oriel College, Oxford, he served in the second world war as a captain in the Royal Army Service Corps, after which his urban charm and wit swiftly established him as one of the most popular figures in post-war theatrical society. Noel Coward was a close friend, and the great French revue star, Alice Dellys, liked to refer to Tillotson as "my adorable adopted son, Alan".

An enthusiastic shot all his life, he had grous and pheasant shoots on his estates in Lancashire and Gloucestershire. A benevolent man al-

ways, he was so impressed by the shooting skills of one poacher he apprehended, that, instead of prosecuting him, he promptly gave him a job as gamekeeper.

The Queen appointed him Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire in 1956, and he subsequently became a close friend of several members of the royal family. He worked closely on the Queen's silver jubilee appeal in 1977 and later on the Prince's Trust.

Prince Charles, in acknowledgement of Tillotson's formidable fund-raising and organisational abilities, recently rewarded him with a personally inscribed copy of his album of watercolours. Tillotson was also a long-time benefactor of Lancashire Boys Clubs, of various hospitals and many charities.

To the discovery, in November, that he was suffering from terminal cancer, he responded in characteristic fashion by embarking on a highly extravagant final holiday in Morocco.

He never married.



APPRECIATIONS

Kate ter Horst

YOU have paid generous tribute (February 25) to my aunt, Kate ter Horst, for her part in the battle of Arnhem in 1944. The extraordinary events in the old parsonage at Oosterbeek were recorded in her little book, *Cloud over Arnhem*, which has long been out of print.

I was particularly interested in the reminiscence of the

Pegasus statue in today's letters (February 28), as I am hoping to arrange republication of the book, and would be very glad for any other personal recollections your readers may have.

It is a curious fact, quite in keeping with the events in 1944, that, having been struck by a car, Kate ter Horst died in the very spot in her garden where Allied casualties had been heaviest.

Jas Arriens

STEPHEN LLOYD



Stephen Lloyd, former steel industry executive and Birmingham city councillor and alderman, died on February 1 aged 85. He was born on September 5, 1906.

STEPHEN Lloyd was a man of personal courage and determination. An attack of polio in India when he was a young man left him with a severe physical disability for the rest of his life. Lloyd refused to allow this handicap to impede either his subsequent career in the steel and engineering group, Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, or his work in a large number of roles in public life in Birmingham where he served as a city councillor and alderman for a total of 33 years.

Lloyd was at school at Marlborough and subsequently graduated from Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1923, the deep influence of which remained with him throughout his long life. He might have become a teacher but his first preference was for the Indian Civil Service, which he joined in 1930.

As a promising career was brought to an abrupt end only four years later by his attack of polio but during that brief period, spent in the United Provinces, he successfully and harmoniously managed a number of core GKN companies and he served as a member of the holding com-

pany board from 1960 until his retirement. He was directly involved in the development of GKN's Indian subsidiary company and the establishment of a manufacturing company in Pakistan.

As an executive, Lloyd's judgment was sound and his direction and guidance stimulating. Although he appeared to be somewhat austere and could occasionally be brusque in manner, he was always utterly fair. Indians and "Bunnies" loved working with and for him.

Lloyd's work for Birmingham spanned more than half a century. He was made an alderman in 1955, was on the management committee of the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra for 34 years and was chairman of that committee for 18 years. He was also the chairman of the Feeney Trustees who, on his initiative, began commissioning orchestral works, mainly from British composers.

All this activity — industrial, civic and cultural — was carried out in the face of his polio disability which severely impaired his balance and mobility. Every difficulty was regarded not as an obstacle but as a challenge to be overcome, however great the physical effort.

He is survived by his wife, a son and three daughters.

March 3 ON THIS DAY 1930

C.K. Scott-Moncrieff, MC

(1889-1930), was the manager of *Le Temps Perdu* (*Remembrance of Things Past*) by Marcel Proust and other works by important European writers. He was for a time private secretary to Lord Northcliffe when Chief Proprietor of *The Times*.

MR. C. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF

Mr. C. K. Scott-Moncrieff, whose death in Rome is announced on another page, will be remembered as among the most brilliant translators in the history of literature. He was content to devote his delicate literary gift and wide range of scholarship to the interpretation of other men's work, especially that of Proust, Sterne, and Pirandello, and he brought to both the enthusiasm and the judgment of a true artist.

On the outbreak of the War, he obtained a commission in the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and received the 1914 star and the M.C. He was severely wounded in the right foot in 1917, and served afterwards on the staff at the War Office and G.H.Q. in France. In July, 1920, he joined the editorial staff of *The Times*, where he found scope for his accurate scholarship and varied knowledge. Among other interests he was an enthusiastic antiquary and genealogist, and he had already made progress in those Latin, Old English, and Old French studies which were really the foundation of his brilliance as a translator.

It was to secure leisure for his literary work that he left the service of *The Times* in May, 1923. He had published, in 1919, as "The Song of Roland", a translation of the famous "Chanson", which showed something more than promise.

It was about this time that

Scott-Moncrieff began the tremendous task of translating Marcel Proust. This writer, with his originality of thought, his pitiless dissection of the human mind, his immense ambition to construct a series of connected works which might rival Balzac's "Comédie Humaine", had not been known and admired in France, but he did not reach a large public until after the War, he died, at the age of 51, on November 18, 1922. Only a few weeks before had appeared Scott-Moncrieff's first translation, but of "Du côté de chez Swann" (the first part of "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu") under the title of "Swann's Way", and it was at once evident that Proust had found his ideal interpreter in English. Here was a version which, in spite of the intricate psychological analysis of the original, faithfully reproduced both its form and its colour. Here was the necessary freedom, but restrained and guided by an almost impeccable literary intuition.

A year later, Scott-Moncrieff published "An English Tribute" to Proust, a collection of the opinions of 22 writers of very varying distinction, which at least illustrated how far the aim of Proust had extended. In 1924 appeared the second part of "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu", under the title of "Within a Budding Grove"; in 1925 the third part, entitled "The Guermantes Way"; and last year, the fourth and fifth parts, "Critique of the Plain" and "The Captive". With each volume Scott-Moncrieff, so far from tiring of his vast enterprise, or showing signs of staleness, seemed to grow in strength and skill.

At the suggestion of Mr. George Moore, Scott-Moncrieff translated the 13th-century Latin text of "The Letters of Abelard and Heloise", and the book appeared in 1925, printed in a close reproduction of a type used by Aldus Manutius, with the italic "arguments" after a model used some 30 years later by Antonio Brado.

FLORENCE TIM-OI LI



Florence Tim-Oi Li, who was, in 1944, the first woman to be ordained priest in the Anglican Church, died in her sleep in Toronto on February 27 aged 84. She was born in Hong Kong on May 5, 1907.

IN 1944 Florence Li left Macao, the Portuguese colonial enclave in China, on a perilous journey across the Japanese lines to meet Bishop R. O. Hall in Xingding. There, after some days of prayer, questions and talk, he was convinced he had to regularise what God had already done. Together they went to Zhaoqing where he ordained her priest.

Florence Li had been ordained a deacon in 1941 in St John's Cathedral in Hong Kong after more than two years as a lay worker. She had already graduated with honours from the Union (co-educational) Theological College in Canton. Her work in Macao was arduous, a big congregation, many refugees from the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong, but at first no opportunity of providing Holy Communion. No Anglican priest could visit because of the war. Eventually

teaching the people. Those who met her could not fail to recognise the true marks of the priesthood. Florence Li was the daughter of a doctor and named Tim Oi, "much beloved daughter". In her teens she took the name of

years later she moved to Macao, which was neutral and thus a haven for refugees. Priests had initially been able to visit the colony from Hong Kong to celebrate the Holy Communion once a month but eventually the Japanese tightened their blockade. Florence Li coped with the situation by taking baptisms, weddings and funerals, acting in every way as the pastor to the parish. In these extraordinary circumstances she was authorised to function as a priest and celebrate the Eucharist for the people. After her ordination to the priesthood she returned to Macao and raised money to build a new church while continuing as pastor.

In the post-war years she suffered much: during the Peking government's land reform campaign her church in Hepu was closed; during post-graduate study in Peking she was attacked for having been ordained by an Englishman; and during the Cultural Revolution she had to work for the state on farms and in factories. She was sent to a school for clergy in Peking for re-education and self-criticism. During this time there was much personal humiliation and rebuke and

she thought of committing suicide but she continued to practise her Christian faith in secret.

When the churches were allowed to reopen in 1979 she emerged with other pastors to provide for the spiritual needs of their people. Florence Li was fully recognised by the Church in China and honoured among its senior leaders. In 1981 she left Canton to visit relatives in Canada. She stayed on there in retirement but remained active in the church, exercising her priesthood.

Florence Li made several visits to England to encourage the movement for the ordination of women here. Despite earlier hostility to her priesting a great service of thanksgiving was held in Westminster Abbey to celebrate the 40th anniversary of her ordination. Ted Harrison wrote *Much Beloved Daughter*: "the Chinese Christian who became the first woman Anglican priest". Before the 1988 Lambeth Conference, Dr Runcie commissioned the Anglican Consultative Council to produce a video film on her life and work. This was released under the title, *Return to Hepu*.



SCIENCE
Last frontier:
how long
before the first
space child?



LIFE & TIMES

TUESDAY MARCH 3 1992



LAW
A barrister
calls for a bar
to eating
dinners

Shooting down the right track

Cinema and 'Britain' are incompatible words, said Truffaut. Not so, argues Geoff Brown: our film-makers must retain their native flair in the scramble for a 'Hollywood of Europe'

Film industry personnel perched on the edge of their seats during last year's Budget speech.

"The industry has put forward a number of proposals," Norman Lamont drolly added. "Having studied them carefully, yes, yes, come on — I'm afraid I cannot accept them."

Bodies slumped across the land. The film industry's coffin seemed to have received its final nail. "Stunned and saddened," pronounced Wilf Stevenson, the British Film Institute's director; John Woodward, chief executive of the Producers' Alliance for Cinema and TV, used the word "disaster".

With a new broom at Number 10, the expectations engendered in June 1990 by the industry's party with Margaret Thatcher had collapsed.

Yet on the brink of another Budget, hopes are rising again for government measures to stimulate production. Tax incentives to encourage investment would be particularly welcomed. The government-sponsored film industry working party is about to report.

The British Film Commission, formed last year, is now in business, with a brief to encourage the world's film-makers to use British facilities and locations, from Yorkshire's stately piles to the foam beaches of the Isle of Man.

Today the Labour party unveils its own resuscitation plans for the ailing industry. On Thursday, the patient's temperature will be taken again at a conference sponsored by the BFI and the Confederation of British Industry, under the title "The Hollywood of Europe".

These days, British cinema's cheerleaders bang the drum and shake the begging bowl so loudly that one is surprised they allowed themselves that question mark. Press any spokesman, and our pours a torrent of explanations for an industry so depleted that it struggles to compete in the European co-production field, and can barely muster some 15 cinema features a year.

The litany of explanations usually starts with the Eady levy, which channelled a share of exhibitors' profits back into production and was abolished in 1985. Next comes the withdrawal of capital allowances, and the collapse of Goldcrest, the company behind *Chariots of Fire* (bad for morale). Then, the drum-bangers continue, the American dollar steadily weakened as the 1980s advanced, keeping many American filmmakers out of our studios. After that, television funding shrank as the ITV companies froze.

Throughout, of course, nothing from government, apart from roughly £2 million a year to British

sources — we should still not waste creative juices competing. If a British director feels he must make Hollywood's kind of movie, exceptionally talents like Ridley Scott and others across the Atlantic have already opened the door. But the world does not need flavoursome British imitations.

Neither does the solution lie in small-scale films tied to the dimensions of the television screen. *Film on Four* and its BBC imitators may give new talent a chance and keep the industry ticking, but they present no long-term solution. For all the pleasures of *Enchanted April* or *Truly Madly Deeply*, would you want British cinema perennially shrunk to claustrophobic visuals and a few fine charac-

ters locking swords?

A television-sized cinema might well be financially self-sustaining, but it inhibits growth and encourages potential vices that need no extra producing: parochial subject-matter, a literary bias, a fondness for tidied-up topics of social concern, talking heads and emotions fit for a teaspoon. No excitement, please, we're British.

This may be a good school for unexceptional directors, who make no fuss and are excellent with actors. Yet it hardly nurtures the Powells, the Roegs and Jarmans, the iconoclasts and dreamers who are needed to keep cinema's flame burning. This road is a cul-de-sac.

The third road leads to Europe.

For British cinema, the European market brings many opportunities and an equal number of dangers. David Puttnam and Irvin Szabo's *Meeting Venus* showed one solution to the language baffle and cultural confusions that blight so many co-productions: you build the problems into the script. But we can hardly expect a string of films about a squabbling multi-national opera company.

Yet it is undoubtedly within the European arena that the industry's future lies. British producers and directors need much more practice keeping their heads among the logistics and politics of European filming.

If this means restricting British product to art-house venues, then so be it: with careful financing,

will have to see if the experience has borne fruit in Ian Sellar's *Prague*, Mark Forstner's production of *The Touch*, and other forthcoming films.

One thing is clear. No matter how the industry is revitalised, the only British cinema worth supporting is one with a strong identity. There is no room any more for the humdrum film, the journeyman thriller or comedy that sits on the screen with the lustre of pale blancmange.

When we go to the cinema, we need fireworks. We need films like *Edward II*, *Cross My Eyes*, *Prospero's Books*: films that grab hold of British life and culture and re-create them with an artist's vision and intensity, powerful enough to reach discerning international audiences.

If this means restricting British product to art-house venues, then so be it: with careful financing,

world-wide sales, television and video deals, the films could still be viable commodities. Cinema's mass audiences would continue to enjoy the best, or worst, of Hollywood; Britain's television would still provide popular, homegrown entertainment.

Whatever resources the industry can muster, they must not be frittered away on films only good for wasting time. Otherwise, dear old British cinema will steam into a tunnel and never emerge.

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EU

TOMORROW
School music in the melting pot



RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH
DAVID PUTTNAM
SHAROLD PINTER
ALAN PARKER
VANESSA REDGRAVE
ANTHONY HOPKINS

Wasn't it Palmerston who rose in parliament to say "Only three men have ever understood the Balkan Question? They were Metternich, Talleyrand and myself. Metternich and Talleyrand are dead; and I have forgot?"

No, I am not Lord Palmerston nor was meant to be. I may never pass the port to the like of Metternich and Talleyrand; but I am getting a boot-boy's inkling of how Henry John Temple must have felt. Nearly every point of certainty upon which the global perspectives of my adult life took shape has slipped out of kilter in the last few years or seems to have slipped my mind, leaving me wondering what I was so sure about in the first place.

Take the Soviet Union or whatever it is called (the best — perhaps the only good — thing which could be said about it was that it had a name); there was a time, throughout the 1980s, when I felt that I realistically comprehended the position and the immediate plight of the USSR. As early as 1984, I

A lament for lost certainties

MIDLIFE: Neil Lyndon has been sidelined by history

was certain that, impoverished in its supplies, its telecommunications, its transport infrastructure and its morale, the USSR was incapable of fighting the conventional land war for which Nato was prepared.

After the Moscow summit in 1988, which I observed, I was convinced that the union would disintegrate, that the Kremlin, the Politburo, the KGB and the Red Army lacked the material resources, the unified authority and the political will to quell or suppress separatist passions simultaneously rising as far apart as Tallinn and Tabriz. Those few who solicited my prognostications over the next round may remember (some hope) that, at the time, I favoured an American expression of despair, predicting that the USSR would "go to hell in a hand basket". Going further into the consequences of that collapse, I

did say that the most troubling likelihood, to my way of thinking, was not the reconstitution of Big Germany, inevitable as that appeared, but the revival of imperial Parthian dreams in the twisted heads of martial Muslims who could be heard from Damascus to Rawalpindi calling the odds and imagining themselves on a (republican) Peacock Throne.

Thus far, thus self-satisfied:

broadly correct on every point. What follows? Search me. All my certainties came true and were concluded on the night of November 9, 1989, when those joyful hordes took their hammers and pickaxes to the crumbling, low-grade concrete of the Berlin Wall. Since that moment, I have found myself at a dead-end of comprehension. All my points of reference

or of knowledge have been exhausted by change — all the education, the study and the thought of 25 years made perfectly irrelevant, sidelined by history.

How many bar-room pundits

are going to be fascinated now by my disquisition on Suslov's influence on Gromyko and Brezhnev? The best I can offer is that I know how to spell and pronounce the name of Tadzhikistan and can find it on a map, assuming that none of those points has changed overnight. If I don't shape up soon, I'm going to become like one of those very old people I knew in my childhood who spoke about sovereigns, gunners, the old Queen and the Hapsburg dominions as if they were realities of the post-war age.

A terrible prospect is beginning to dawn on my tired brain — that the education, the study and the boundary (assuming that there needs to be one) between Europe and Near Asia will, in the next half-century or more, be defined again — as it was for nearly 1,500 years — by the division between Christendom and Islam.

How else are we to decide whether Turkey or Greece, Georgia or Ukraine or West Kazakh are in or out of the European community of nations? This prospect troubles me not, chiefly because I cannot see how it might function but because I am not prepared to get my head round it. Lord Palmerston forgot everything he ever knew about the Balkans and Byzantium after a lifetime in office: I forgot it all after O-levels. My understanding of Herzegovina begins and ends with the Austrian invasion of the 1870s. I had assumed that was all I should ever need to know. Mr Wagner, my history teacher, let me down badly on this point, a recrimination he is long past feeling in his grave.

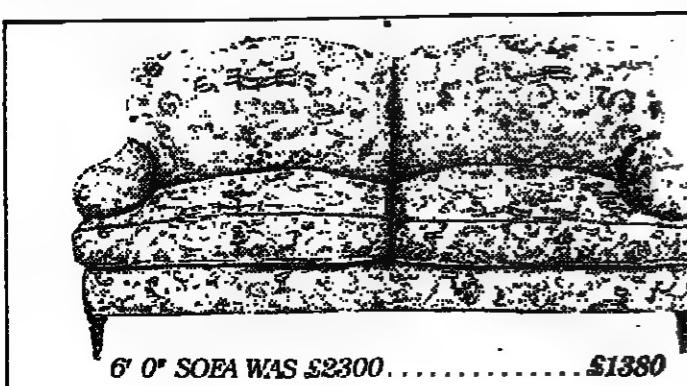
Of all the secure global and political certainties I composed in the 1980s, only one survives. In May 1986 I bet several West Coast

politicos and sharpies that George Bush would be elected president in 1988. When I took their money, I bet them again, that Dan Quayle would be elected president in 1996. They guffawed, rolled around and said, "Give us the money now, you ignorant Limey: they're going to drop that parasite like a dead worm."

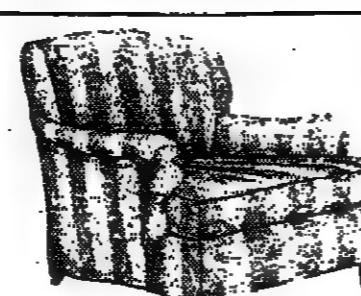
The bet, I am glad to say, is still on. If, however, the Republican party and its fixers were to slacken their grip on the electoral machinery of the United States, if the Democratic party were to choose a leader worthy of the name and, sinking their infantile differences, were to combine to see him or her elected, I should find myself in a more serious difficulty than simply having to stump up my gambling dues: the world, as I have supposed that I knew it, would have come to a complete end.

If it means that Dan Quayle might be defeated, I may be glad to pay even that price.

TOMORROW
Single Life: Lynne Truss



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BIRMINGHAM ROYAL BALLET: Royal Ballet's touring company opens its 1992 season at its home base with Peter Wright's production of *Giselle*, the story of a young girl who is driven to her grave by the jealousy of her aristocratic lover. On Friday the programme changes to an attractive triple bill of one-act ballets comprising Galina Ulanova's production of *Les Sylphides*, John Cranko's signature *Coppélia* (based on a story of poker and danced to music by Stravinsky), and a company premiere David Bintley's *Galatea*. Hippodrome, Hanstree, Birmingham (021-622 7406), 7.30pm.

MOMTJES: Moosé Pendleton brings his imaginative blend of abstraction, situation comedy and music to the stage in his work, entitled *Passion*, which features Peter Peter Gebre's score to *The Last Temptation of Christ*, used for the first time as a full-scale dance soundtrack, although noted for its lack of narrative. The concert in Durham begins a Contemporary Music Network tour with performances in Nottingham, St Albans, Bath and Derbyshire. The Cathedral, Durham (091-364 7270), 7.30pm.

DULCIAIR ART: This extraordinary show of more than 200 works by 80 artists dazzles and confuses, since the paintings, some realistic, some abstract, some repetitive, mostly in grey tones, have a general feeling of timelessness, but the strongly Expressionist paintings of Peter Dimov, the dancing figures of Koenraad Arntzenius and the anatomical and formal subjects of Van Ostrem would look good in any context. Gielgud, 509 King's Road, London SW1 (0171-532 0060). Mon-Sat, 10am-1.30pm, open today.

OPERA: The company moves to Exeter this week with its adequate new

TODAY'S EVENTS

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Kari Knight

Bartolotti, 5th Street, London EC2 (071-638 6891), 7.45pm.

HILLIARD ENSEMBLE: This small group of solo voices creates a rare, translucent atmosphere in their performances. Tonight it gives world premieres of new works by Polish composer Henryk Górecki and the surprise cast includes Philip Corner, Julia Marshall, Jonathan Vines and Lisa Tyrell. Clare Venables's production of the British opera *Albert Herring* is also in the touring repertoire. Northcott Theatre, Stocker Row, Exeter (0382 548553), 7.30pm.

FESTIVAL OF EXPRESSIONISM: A much-needed re-evaluation of the 1900s' Viennese Expressionists by Paul Northern College of Music, Compton, featuring Sarah Falzon reciting the Sprechtheater role in Schoenberg's *Pierrot Lunaire*. Also in the programme is Berg's "Third String Quartet". Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester (061-275 4504/2534), 1.30pm.

ENGLISH SHAKESPEARE COMPANY: Michael Bogden directs his company's new production of *Macbeth* with Michael Pennington playing Macbeth opposite Jennifer Linton as Lady Macbeth. The repertory with last year's production of *Twelfth Night*. These dates, in Dartington and Southwark, precede visits to Korea and Japan. Arts Centre, Dartington Hall, Dartington (0322 468555), 7.30pm.

LIVE ART OF PUPPETRY: A five-day festival of puppetry opens today with nine individual artists and companies, including Fairy Optic with David and Diane Hockney, and shadow puppets of *Amorous One* from France. Ring BAC for details. Battersea Arts Centre, Old Town Hall, Lavender Hill, London SW11 (071-223 6267).

MANON: The company moves to Exeter this week with its adequate new

staging of Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, directed by Stephen Madell, designed by Lee Brooker and conducted by her brother, Giovanni is elegantly sung by David Willcocks and the surprise cast includes Philip Corner, Julia Marshall, Jonathan Vines and Lisa Tyrell. Clare Venables's production of the British opera *Albert Herring* is also in the touring repertoire.

Northcott Theatre, Stocker Row, Exeter (0382 548553), 7.30pm.

MANON: Covent Garden

DARCEY BUSELL is one of the Royal Ballet's most popular dancers and brightest young hopes. Kenneth MacMillan's *Manon* is one of the ballets that sells most tickets at Covent Garden. Put the two together, add a glamorous, new leading man, and spice the mixture with the memory of Bussell's sudden withdrawal from the role when announced for it last season: the recipe ought to be infallible, and for most of the packed house at last Saturday afternoon's debut performance, it obviously worked.

So why were there quite a few faces more thoughtful than enthusiastic in the intervals and on the way out? I can only speak for myself, and I have to confess to a difficulty with this ballet anyway: finding the hotch-potch Massenet score dreamy, the choreography full of padding, and many of the situations wildly improbable.

But the right cast can make it work, and — even with memories of Sibley and Makarova — there has never been such an exciting standing as when Sylvie Guillem, Allyn Ayres and Viviana Durante shared the title role last year (all will repeat the part during this run).

Bussell starts with one advantage over all of these: she still has a schoolgirl innocence in her looks, which they have to pretend for the first scene. Her dancing was beautiful, too, especially her smooth, assured pirouettes. And she carefully followed through all the movements and nuances laid down for her acting.

Not safe with her sibling: *Manon* (Darcey Bussell) is unprotected by her corrupt brother Lescaut (Adam Cooper, right) from the advances of Monsieur GM (Stephen Wicks)



Not safe with her sibling: *Manon* (Darcey Bussell) is unprotected by her corrupt brother Lescaut (Adam Cooper, right) from the advances of Monsieur GM (Stephen Wicks)

What I missed was the look in her eye that gives conviction to the gestures. Hairs was more like acting by numbers; and I find no sense of understanding, of illumination, nor any voluptuousness to make the duels ring true.

In the right role, Bussell is a lovely dancer, but I am not convinced that *Manon* is the right role for her. Des Grieux, however, is not at all a bad role for Zoltan Solymosi: perhaps it is difficult to believe in him as the meek, book-worm seminarian of his first entry, but once he makes a dead set at

Manon, his impetuosity and ardour come into full force. He gives a swift, hard-edged quality to the movement, rather than the smooth, legato flow that some of the solos were made for, but on his own terms this makes sense.

The third leading role, that of *Manon's* corrupt brother, Lescaut, also had a new interpreter: Adam Cooper. He, too, dances powerfully (although there is scope for polishing and for pointing his feet better); his acting so far catches the nasty aspects of the character better than the

comedy of his drunk scene, where he was quietly but devastatingly trumped by Nicola Tranah as his mistress.

The caricatured acting of the small parts is presumably what the choreographer wants, since it is allowed to continue and even increase; and what can one expect in a brothel which apparently thrives in spite of its Madame's insistence on giving every client a girl other than the one he asks for?

JOHN PERCIVAL

THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current theatre in London

HOUSE full, returns only

Seats at all prices

Boulevard, Waller's Court, off Peter Street, Royal Haymarket, SW1 (071-582 5000). Mon-Sat, 2.30pm, mat 8.30pm, 7.30pm.

GOOD ROCKIN' TONITE: Satirising musical celebrities, film stars, pop stars and TV presenters. Comedy, 2nd Floor, 100 New Bond Street, London W1 (0171-231 1111). Mon-Sat, 7.45pm, meets 8.30pm, 9pm, 10.30pm.

LA BETE: Bananas performances by Alan Cumming in a little Midlife parody: eccentric but clever.

Lyric, Hammermith, W1 (071-468 2333). Mon-Sat, 8.15pm, 9pm, 10.30pm.

THE COTTON CLUB: An all-nighter: high energy, low on story freshness. Aldeburgh, The Aldeburgh, WC2 (071-6404). Mon-Fri, 7.30pm, Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm, 12.30am.

DEATH AND THE MAID: Julian Fellowes' first play, about the relationship between Thomas Beckitt and Henry II. Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-582 5000). Mon-Sat, 2.30pm, mat 8.30pm, 10.30pm.

LA BETE: Bananas performances by Alan Cumming in a little Midlife

parody: eccentric but clever.

Lyric, Hammermith, W1 (071-468 2333). Mon-Sat, 8.15pm, 9pm, 10.30pm.

THE CUTTING EDGE: Two silent prisoners on a murder rap and a psychiatrist. Fine performances.

Bush, Shepherd's Bush Green, W12 (071-740 3333). Mon-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

LAUGHING AT LIFE/NINA: Brian Friel's Olivier Award-winning memory-play, set in Thirties Donegal.

Garrick, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (071-471 5005). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat 8.30pm, 10.30pm.

DEATH AND THE MAID: Julian Fellowes' first play, about the relationship between Thomas Beckitt and Henry II. Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-582 5000). Mon-Sat, 2.30pm, mat 8.30pm, 10.30pm.

AN EVENING WITH GARY LIMKEX: Sometimes crass look at the finances of a woman married to a socialist.

Lyric, Hammermith, W1 (071-468 2333). Mon-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

FROM JACK TO JUNG: Warm and stylish version of Macbeth's climb to the top, set in the world of rock bands and pealed with Sixties songs.

NEW RELEASES

CROSS MY HEART (15): Very visual, very funny, but children wouldn't get much cash from the authorities. With Sylvie Simon; Director, Jacques Pannier. Curzon Phoenix (071-340 9893).

THE DOUBLE LIFE OF VERONIQUE (15): Krzysztof Kieslowski's second about two girls (one Polish, one French) who seem to share life. With Isabelle Adjani, Philippe Vallet, Curzon Mayfair (071-468 9953).

THE LAST BOY SCOUT (16): Bruce Weitz's first film, a touching, comic, sometimes moving coming-of-age movie, filled with bullets and jokes. With Damon Wayans; Director, Tony Scott. Empire, Piccadilly Circus (071-376 1527). Oxford Street (071-636 0310) MGM Troubadour (071-438 0031) Whitley's (071-792 3333).

9 IN THE MOON (PG): A girl's growing love for a boy she's never seen. With Daniel Craig, Sophie Dahl, Sam Waterston, Tom Harper, Reese Witherspoon, Emily Mortimer, Kristin Davis, and others. Cannon/Fulham Road (071-471 5005). Mon-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

DEATH IN BRINDISI (15): A taut, gripping action movie, filled with bullets and jokes. With Damon Wayans;

Director, Tony Scott. Empire, Piccadilly Circus (071-376 1527). Oxford Street (071-636 0310) MGM Troubadour (071-438 0031) Whitley's (071-792 3333).

MEM OF RESPECT (15): Michael Richards' first film, but a stilted movie. With John Turturro, Katherine Borowitz; Director, William Reilly. Cannon Oxford Street (071-630 1310).

SHADOWS (18): Welcome revival of the 1930s' mystery novel, a mystery that's well worth solving. Plus other crime films. It's a well-made satire to the live-wire *White Heat*.

ICA (071-530 3647).

CURRENT

AFRAID OF THE DARK (15): Mark

CINEMA GUIDE

Goeff Brown's assessment of films in London and *where* indicated with the symbol **•** on release across the country.

People's clever but disengaged comedy about four friends and their wives. With Ben Kingsley, James Fox, Fanny Ardant.

Camerons Plaza (071-489 2443). Camden Market (071-489 2443).

BARTON FINK (18): The Coen brothers' marvellous mischievous comedy about a New York playwright off at an isolated hotel in the desert. With John Goodman, Turturro, John Goodman. A triple Cannes prizewinner.

Gate (071-727 4033). Luxe (071-638 0611). Mon-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

BLACK IRON (15): Robert Lepage's *Death of a Loon* transposed to the Quebec woods.

With Isabelle Adjani, Philippe Vallet, Curzon Mayfair (071-468 9953).

FATHER OF THE BRIDE (PG): Father's arraigned wedding drives him mad. With Meryl Streep, Julia Roberts, Richard Dreyfuss, and others. Cannon/Fulham Road (071-471 5005). Mon-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

UNDEAD/UNDEAD COUNTRY (18): Fornal's satirical comedy about the undead. With Diana Rigg, Dennis Waterman, Charles Cioffi.

Cinemas: Chelsea (071-516 5005). Oxford Street (071-489 2443). Piccadilly (071-489 2443).

RAISE THE RED LANTERN (PG): Zhang Yimou's sisterly, quietly dazzling drama of a concubine's struggles in Twentieth-Century China. Directed by Zhang Yimou. With Gong Li, Chen Kaige, Fan Bingbing. Apollo Victoria (071-822 6000). Mon-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

STAR OF THE WORLD (15): A young mother's secret desire to be a movie star. With Anna Friel, Helen Mirren, and others. Curzon Soho (071-516 5005). Mon-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

WEDDING (15): The *Wedding Singer* of the 1930s. With Cary Grant, Irene Dunne, and others. Curzon Soho (071-516 5005). Mon-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

WHITE FEATHER (15): The *White Feather* of the 1930s. With Cary Grant, Irene Dunne, and others. Curzon Soho (071-516 5005). Mon-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

WILLY NELSON: THE GRANDEUR OF HIS IMAGINATION (15): The Texan's life and times. With Diane Keaton, and others. Curzon Soho (071-516 5005). Mon-Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

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WILLY NELSON: THE GRAN

Anyone who had a chart



As leading record companies seek to control even more of the music business, independent producers fear for their continued existence. David Toop reports

What is independent music? Surely it isn't Kylie Minogue? Yet she releases her pop singles on a successful independent label. Perhaps, then, it is Nirvana and Manic Street Preachers, the indie-image rock bands which sign to multi-national corporations? Is it a technology underground of faceless computer boffins, or is it bands such as Primal Scream and The KLF, both of them in the commercial ascendant, difficult to categorise and resolve in their detachment from major companies and distributors?

The answer is, of course, that all is confusion at present. There is no clear definition of alternative music. Nor is the most auspicious time for the British Phonographic Industry (BPI) to launch a plan to compile and publish a new genre-based chart for alternative music. When the first Elvis Presley single was released on Sun Records, 38 years ago, this question of independence would have been easier to answer. Independence in the record business was the prerogative of tiny companies whose growth and influence stemmed from hard work, innovation and powerful music rather than the financial backing of a corporation. The definition continued to be workable two decades later, during the do-it-yourself record boom that followed punk, or in the early days of rap when small rhythm 'n' blues companies were resuscitated to exploit this new 'street' music.

But in the Nineties this picture is

being transformed out of all recognition. In his exposé of corruption within the music business, *Hifi Men*, Frederic Dannen wrote, "for nearly a decade, the notion of the independent label had been largely a myth". Instead, he described the larger, once independent companies such as Island, Virgin, Chrysalis and Adm as "dependent".

Derek Green, managing director of China Records, strongly disputes this view. "I am 100 per cent privately owned, financed out of my back pocket," he says. "If I don't sell records in the next quarter, I go out of business." His feelings are so strong that he recently resigned his seat on the BPI council.

His resignation was a response to the BPI council's plans for the alternative music chart. This would enable major label artists who fit the mysterious criteria for being alternative to join and perhaps dominate a chart which has previously excluded them.

The suspicion of Green and a number of other record company and distributor directors is that the major labels sensed the growing importance of this alternative sector. Many bands with contracts which link them to the big companies wished to appear in an independent chart for the sake of their credibility. Major labels would like to put them there.

At present, a number of specialist sales charts reflect specific music markets such as dance, heavy metal, classical and reggae. These supplement the main singles and album charts, serving as

market research and promotional tools for record companies, an index of likely prospects for overseas companies on the lookout for talent and, arguably, a consumer's guide to average taste. Although music fans may accept the charts as a mildly diverting part of the furniture for the record business and media they are all about marketing and money.

So-called indie music is currently represented at the official level by a distributors' chart. Published in *Music Week*, this reflects the independence of the distributor rather than a style of music or political attitude. Blues veteran John Lee Hooker might rub shoulders with The Levellers, a band renowned for its passionate commitment to the ethos of artistic

consequence of wealth than a cause of it.

And what of Japan, which has so far avoided becoming embroiled in particle physics, in spite of American entreaties to provide a billion dollars or so to support the proposed superconducting supercollider? Are the Japanese culturally impoverished as a result? They certainly do not seem to be financially poorer for their concentration on practical matters.

Programmes like last night's leave too many questions unanswered. The scientists prefer the focus as narrow as possible, to argue the case on their own ground. Seen in the wider context, however, science in Britain has always been overvalued in comparison with engineering, technology and industrial design.

Heads were shaken sadly last night over Mrs Thatcher, who was trained as a scientist but turned out a terrible disappointment to Save British Science. They had forgotten that Mrs Thatcher was also a grocer's daughter and her subject was chemistry, the most practical of the sciences. She spoke with the voices of Alderman Roberts and Professor Baldwin, a powerful combination. Scientists may get a better hearing from Mr Major, who looks a softer touch.

NIGEL HAWKES

TELEVISION

Money is not the answer

Come, Dr Hassard rhapsodised, the Aleph detector (a part of the Geneva experiments) would be remembered as part of our cultural history. Well, maybe.

The underlying thesis was that of Save British Science. If only there was enough money to keep everybody happy... but there isn't. The case was well made, and it is impossible not to feel angry at the closure of the Nuclear Structure Facility at Daresbury, a modest expense by comparison with Geneva, but slaughtered on the altar of economy.

But are the scientists just another interest group clamouring for gravy? The growth of science, and its increasing cost, means that hard choices will always have to be made. Relatively more successful countries will get a better hearing from Mr Major, who looks a softer touch.

papers away from public gaze for 30 years. Papers, yes, tape-recordings, no — there not having been such things when the 30-year rule was devised. At the end of every day of busy secret decision-making, Benn would go home and grass into his tape recorder.

So, on Thursday and again on Friday, you could hear him, smugly with coat, calmly blowing the whistle on Jim Callaghan's and the rest of the cabinet on the day in 1978 that they decided to block the freedom of information bill which had formed a very public part of their own election manifesto.

This was a piece of information I would like to see freed more often in the run-up to the next election, whenever the present government sees fit to let us into the secret of its date. On the other hand, it is amazing we have not been told already — given that, according to *Face the Facts*, both Norman Lamont and Kenneth Baker were signatories to freedom of information petitions in their early days in the Commons. But that, of course, was before they had secrets of their own to protect.

PATRICK STODDART

RADIO

Another chance to miss

even the most random dumper-in. Some repeats give you the chance not merely to catch up with something you missed first time around, but to enjoy moments of magic all over again. Take *Face the Facts* (Radio 4, Thursday evening, repeated Friday morning). In the last of the current series, John Waite listed the politicians who, as Young Turks, were in favour of a freedom of information act, but who, once in government, suddenly concluded that the public do not know what is good for them — or rather, what they do not know will not harm them.

One who refused the oath of oaths is Tony Benn, who found a way around the rule which is supposed to keep all cabinet



Independent? Primal Scream (top left), Manic Street Preachers (above) and Kylie Minogue (left)

and indeed business independence. The criteria for compiling this chart are, as Green admits, "lousy", yet he objects to the proposed alternative. "In this case, I felt the council wasn't well placed to consider the issue in terms of how this hurts the very small record companies that are privately owned and self-financed. I'm particularly referring to the small company, the young guy today who's starting a record company out of his garage. We all knew where we were." Now we have Kylie singing "Give Me Just a Little More Time" and The KLF asking "What Time is Love?", both acts more representative of the music industry than that sometimes it's an industry of dreams."

Popular music can convert dreams into cash, but it can also turn them into disillusionment. One dream which has remained vivid since the mid-Sixties is the Utopian ideal of an alternative sector in which the methods and aspirations of corporate culture are rejected. But between The Clash signing with CBS records and Manic Street Preachers signing with the Japanese-owned incarnation of the same corporation, a great deal of theorising and hand-wringing has done little to alter one of the basic tenets of rock: most musicians will sign a contract with any if the signature

is likely to advance their cause.

Independence is an emotive issue. A spokesman for the BPI, Jeremy Silver, agrees that this is a significant debate. "When people talked about indie music", he says, "they knew what they meant. Without sounding too sarcastic, people meant jangly guitar music played by people all dressed in black, singing in a monotone about the apocalypse. We all knew where we were." Now we have Kylie singing "Give Me Just a Little More Time" and The KLF asking "What Time is Love?", both acts more representative of the music industry than that sometimes it's an industry of dreams."

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ARTS BRIEF

Almost unison

SOMEBODY had to do it. This Saturday's Festival Hall concert by the Royal Choral Society features composers from all 12 European Community countries — and the ambassadors from most of them are turning up to hear this musical *sorée sans frontières*. Much searching through publishers' catalogues must have gone on to find representative composers from the Netherlands (the little known Lex van Delden) and Luxembourg (the even less known Pierre Draughn). When it came to Portugal, however, the singers admitted defeat: they will perform the Portuguese national anthem.

Debate deadline

A PUBLIC debate in London this week will give critics of the American historian Francis Fukuyama a chance to challenge his view that the current world-wide triumph of democracy and the free market is the last thing that will ever happen to political history. "The End of History" debate will be held at the Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1, at 7.30pm on Thursday. The chairman will be Simon Jenkins, editor of *The Times*. Tickets for the debate cost £10 (£5 for students) and can be purchased at Diltons the Bookstore, 82 Gower Street, London WC1 (071-580 3243), or by fax on 071-580 7680.

Wood work

THE new Henry Wood Room, inaugurated last week at the Royal Academy of Music, certainly offers some new insights into the life of "Old Timber", the conductor who founded the Proms almost a century ago. Some of his (quite impressive) paintings hang on the walls, and an exhibition case contains a selection of rare early records from Wood's bequest to the Academy, recently unearthed and identified. They include unused test pressings of Wood accompanying his first wife, the soprano Princess Olga Ormousov, in 1908-9, and a later disc of Wood in orchestra rehearsal. Most intriguingly, there is a unique record of Wood singing; he gives splendidly exaggerated, caricature-like performances of Schumann's "The Lotus Flower" and Hinton's "To Anthes".

Last chance . . .

COVENT Garden's *Don Giovanni* should probably be seen, and certainly heard: Bernard Haitink conducts a performance of demoniac drive, yet one alive to tiny nuances and details. His cast, too, are in thrilling voice. But Johannes Schaaf's staging is chilly in spirit and black in colour. Last performance is at the Royal Opera House tonight (071-240 1066).

Double dreamer takes flight

INTERVIEW

Sandi Toksvig, partnering Mike McShane in a West End play and a new television series both opening this week, talks to Heather Neill



Sandi Toksvig: graduate of Cambridge and the Comedy Store

rag, tag and bobtail fairies, definitely not from the sugar and snark school of stage kiddies. What ensues is a mixture of broad comedy as the amateurs tackle Shakespeare, doubling frantically and allowing plenty of backstage jealousy and sexual rivalries to creep into their acting, and a residue of genuine *Dream* magic.

The project began when Toksvig and friends from the Comedy Store (a London club, the origin of *Whose Line Is It Anyway?*) went to see a friend in *The Importance of Being Earnest* at Nottingham Playhouse, where Toksvig's Cambridge contemporary, Pip Broughton, is artistic director. They planned an improvisation session afterwards: there were 700 people waiting to get in. Broughton and Toksvig began to think about a play for this different audience, more accustomed to cabaret and television than to straight theatre.

There is also a complete set of

obviously dedicated to giving everyone in the audience a good time, you might almost think her motives bordered on the earnest. "The first thing was to get a new audience in the theatre. If people go away afterwards and read the *Dream* that's fab." (Fab is a favourite word.) The Nottingham company did indeed receive letters from new Shakespeare enthusiasts and they did attract first-time theatregoers. One young man was overheard preparing his girlfriend thus: "When it starts, those curtains will open and there will be real people."

"There's always a chance", says Toksvig, "that there will be someone in the audience for whom this will be their only visit to the theatre, ever. So we put in a bit of everything: farce, drama, audience participation, a big showbiz number and poetry."

There are, in fact, as the play proceeds, longer and longer sections of Shakespeare. "We began with a 12-page version of the play,

reduced to plot for us by Glen Walford. Then gradually we put flavours back and built it up from there. It was fiendishly complicated. There were charts all over the wall, different colours for Shakespeare, the modern bits and where they blend, and graphs for each character. It was like a military plan. Ely is very methodical, very organised, keen on structure. I'm more likely to say 'why don't we have a trapeze artist at this stage?'

She may have regretted that idea. Trussed up in a harness for most of the play, she swoops about, colliding with the scenery and diving for the stage as Puck. She also plays Hermia, Snout and Wall as well as the organising Jo. There are a few opportunities for ad-libbing, but, much of the time, deviation from a carefully choreographed stage plan would be downright dangerous.

Preview audiences are responding well, but Toksvig cannot conceal anxiety about the critical reception. She mentions "a reviewer summed up her part in the production with 'Sandi Toksvig makes a dumpy Hermia'."

"There is a lot of coarse acting in the first two or three scenes," she says, "then we work on the premise that the play's magic affects the actors." Books are tossed aside and there are definite no-joke areas such as the "I know a bank" speech by Oberon.

Oberon is played by McShane, who is an old Shakespeare hand. "I was with the San Francisco Shakespeare Festival for a couple of years, with Annette Bening actually." He is not, he claims, a comedian — "I'm miserable at telling jokes" — but he enjoys his comic partnership with Toksvig, relishing with her "the well-constructed gag," and enthusiasm about the mixture of "sweet poetry and wild knockabout" to be found in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

The last speech of the play, "If we shadows have offended," Shakespeare's "apology", is left untouched. As Toksvig says: "You can't get writing better than that. It's our apology too. In fact, I think this mixture of broad cabaret style and poetry must be a bit like going to the Globe. I adore it when people join in. It's fab."

• *The Pocket Dream* opens at the Albery Theatre, 071-567 1115 tomorrow and *The Big One* is on Channel 4 on Thursday at 8.30pm.

When baby makes three

When parents already have two school age children heading for independence, why and how do they decide to have another child? Jane Bidder reports

When Alison Greenwood became pregnant with her third child, six years after the birth of her last, a friend reacted to the news with the words "Oh damn". "She had had a similar gap and knew how tough it could be," says 40-year-old Mr Greenwood, from Herefordshire, who, after having two children, had resumed her teaching career and was finally enjoying "me" time again. But she had not reckoned on the biological clock inside her. "I began yearning for a third child, particularly as I was nearly 40 and knew it was now or never. My husband would have been quite happy with two, but I couldn't get babies out of my mind. I just had to have a little girl called Dora."

Nine months later, Mrs Greenwood produced a hefty nine-pound baby boy called George, now nearly two. His family is thrilled. "It's wonderful to have another baby round the house," says his mother. "He's brought us more fun and laughter than I could ever have imagined. We were beginning to be a very serious family, but George's antics have us in stitches. The other day, I caught him scrubbing the television with the loo brush which he had pinched from the downstairs cloakroom."

Mrs Greenwood is not alone in that burning desire to have a third child, within the same marriage, several years after producing the standard two children. In 1989, 15 per cent of women giving birth already had two children compared with 14 per cent the year before.

"Many women whose children are well into school age experience this 'now or never' dilemma of whether to increase their families or not," agrees Dr Maria Callas, lecturer in clinical psychology at the London Institute of Psychiatry. "But the reality of a third baby can be a sharp shock. You've just started being a couple again as the children grow older and suddenly you're back to the beginning."

In fact, adds Dr Callas, a third child can be a recipe for disaster if one partner does not want it. "Not only can it lead to marital breakdowns, but it can also be tough on adolescents within the family. A teenager can be very annoyed by a baby in the way. On the other hand, a teenager can benefit through learning about young children, and you don't always get that sibling rivalry because an older child understands the needs of younger children better than a tiny tot presented with a baby."

Indeed, Mrs Greenwood's elder son adores his brother. "I used to

worry that George would disrupt his life, particularly if Andrew had friends to stay overnight. But his chums adore 'the novelty.' Amy, who is six, is not as entranced by the new arrival, possibly because she is closer in age. "She's not as sensible as Andrew. I recently found her teaching George to do handstands."

The inevitable social conflict of taking a rowdy toddler to a school concert is also taking its toll. The only answer, say the Greenwoods, is to split up at weekends with Charles, a scientist, taking the older children swimming or skating while his wife stays at home. "It's not ideal but there isn't any option," she adds. "But I'm training George to fit in. This summer, we want to go on a rambling holiday so every day, George and I go for a walk in the nearby woods as practice."

Mr Greenwood, though tired, is also pleased he finally took the plunge, although he has had to accept a different lifestyle. His wife confesses: "I no longer try to be superwoman and I've given up having dinner parties."

Like the Greenwoods, Julia and Simon Goodwin, who live in Sussex, had a baby six years after the youngest of their two other children were born. For them, William's arrival came just in time. "Any later and the other two would have been like mini-adults." A lot of friends are thinking about whether to have a third, which she considers to be "stepping outside the norm".

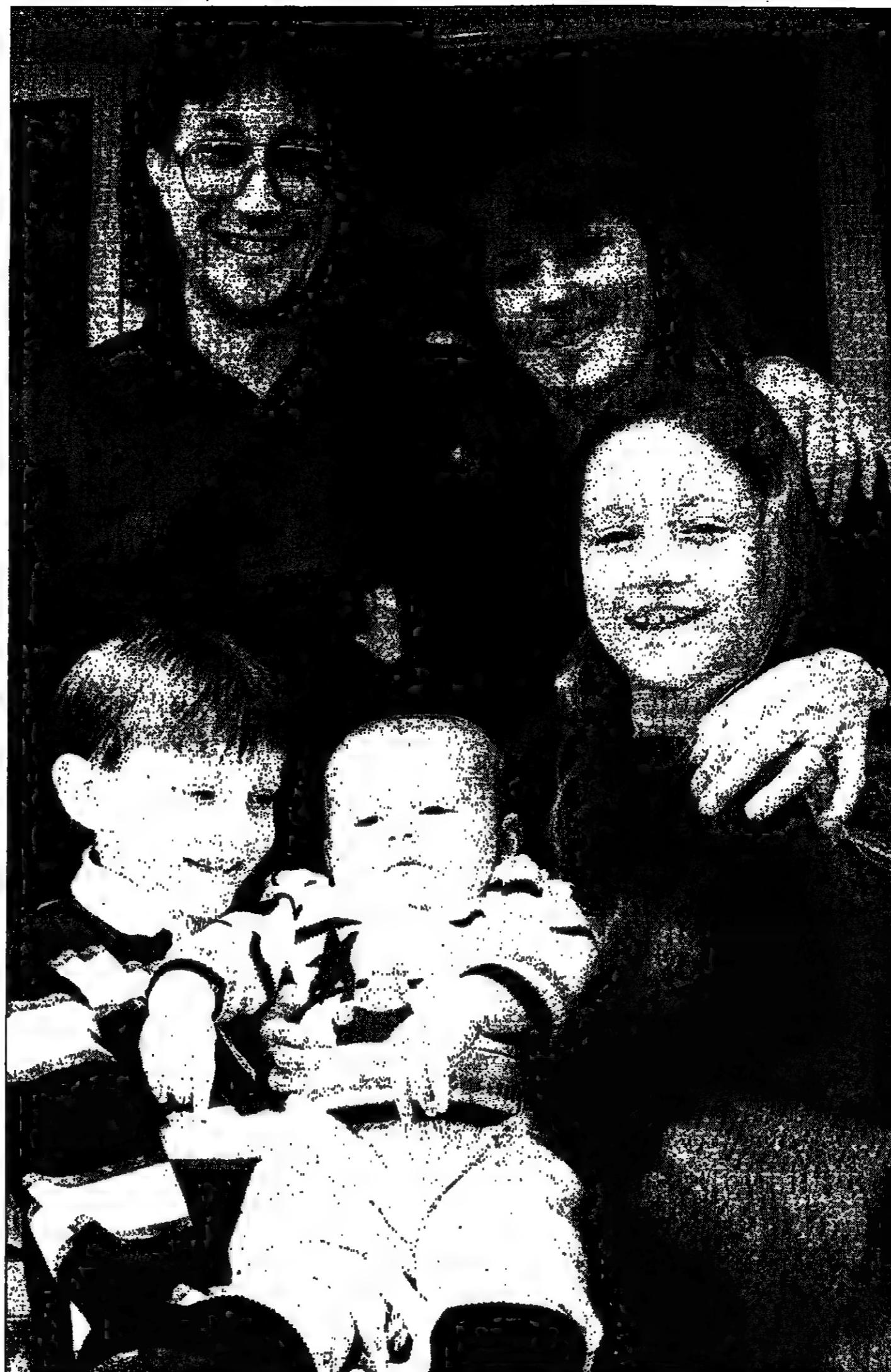
This also paves the way for the "middle child syndrome". Although neither nine-year-old Anna nor seven-year-old Oliver are jealous of the baby, Mrs Goodwin notes that he has increased the rivalry between them because they are competing for her time. "My daughter is extremely maternal with William. She'll get to his cot in the morning and would give him breakfast. If I wasn't there first, Oliver isn't quite so paternal. If his brother stands in front of the television, he'll pick him up and dump him in the kitchen."

Mrs Goodwin says that dealing with a baby again after so long is an odd feeling – as though I've stepped back in time. And sometimes, when both children are out at a weekend party, I get the guilty thought that if we didn't have William, I could be doing something for myself."

Nevertheless, William's happy nature (which often goes with a third child) because he has to fit in more than compensates for the extra stress of having three children, says Mrs Goodwin. "I've also

learned to give myself more space – I'm still working three days a week and somehow I fit in an aerobics class too."

Deciding whether to have a third is harder if you have a handicapped child like Chris and Rose Bartlett-Howard from Buckinghamshire. Their seven-year-old daughter Lauren has cerebral palsy (although her ten-year-old brother Jamie is perfectly normal) and 38-year-old Mrs Bartlett-Howard is expecting another baby in June. "Friends tell me I'm brave, but Lauren's paediatrician actually said it would be good for



Happy families: Simon and Julia Goodwin with (from left) Oliver, William — their youngest child by six years — and Anna

her," she says. "Because she won't be the baby any more, it might help her to become more independent."

Mrs Bartlett-Howard's urge to have a baby came when Lauren had gone to school. "Suddenly I was left with an empty house all day. Some people might say that's a bad reason for having another child, but I desperately needed something to fill my heart and not just my arms."

The Bartlett-Howards do not envisage having a fourth child.

But even the best-laid plans can go astray, as Paula and David May, from Nailsworth in Gloucester, discovered. Mrs May, aged 33, felt she wanted a baby when her oldest children (Tanya, now 15, and Connor, 13) were well into primary school. "You forget the hard times and a baby suddenly seems incredibly attractive. We also had Tanya when I was only 17, while many of my friends got pregnant when she reached seven. That got us both broody again."

The result was Bennett, now seven, followed by Edward, six, who was "a total accident". Al-

though it is all great fun, says Mrs Bennett, it is also chaotic when it comes to juggling youth clubs, parties and band practices. Not surprisingly, Mrs May, who runs a bacon shop with her husband, has little time left for herself.

The Mays are not alone in assuming their third child would be the last. Friends with two children who agonised over having one more finally went ahead and ended up – without the use of fertility drugs – with quadruplets. With scare stories like that, who needs contraception?

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Between and not heard

Why is five to 15 uncharted territory?

Where do teenagers come from? Everyone knows where babies come from. Much attention is lavished on the issues of infancy. But after children reach the age of five, the guru of child-rearing grow silent, it seems – as though once parents had delivered their offspring through the school gates, they no longer have problems.

A period of calm in parenthood is believed to follow, the plateau of reason in the child's development. The next time parents or children are paid any general attention is when the children reach their teens. Colic and pot-training are replaced by belligerence and solvent abuse as areas of parental concern.

Teenagers materialise. The age of glue-sniffing, heavy petting and heavy metal, latterly drugs, sex and rock 'n' roll. And they seem to have spontaneously generated. Yet the pre-teen years have been largely neglected. Society recognises the problems of two-year-olds' tantrums in Tesco, and then teenage court appearances for mugging grannies, but nothing in between. But this middle generation of children from five to teen can no longer be overlooked.

For a start, there are more of them. The greatest increase in population from now until 2000 will be among five to 14-year-olds. There will be 13 per cent more of them, compared with a total

'Children can raise anxieties and force parents to examine their own lives'

population growth of 3 per cent. That is where all the teenagers come from.

And they are getting there sooner. During this century the age of puberty has advanced by one month every ten years. Girls are first menstruating at 11 to 11½ on average," says Dr John Coleman, director of the Trust for the Study of Adolescence. "The onset of puberty occurs about 12 to 18 months later for boys."

Most children are becoming "teenagers" before their teens. So, the plateau is a little shorter and not as flat as previously supposed. "Parents today feel that their children are pressured into early adolescence," says Dr Coleman. "As parents we're more open with children, so kids are more aware. Children arrive at 'social puberty', awareness of the other sex, far sooner."

From sex to shopping. The increasing sophistication of this pre-teen group gives it greater influence in the world. A report published last October by Mintel International consumer research analysts, *Children — The Influencing Factor 1990*, found that children of five to 11 had the greatest effect on their parents' purchasing decisions. It identifies children accompanying parents to supermarkets as "baggers" or "trolley-loaders", the not-so-hidden persuaders.

The Consumers' Association plan to bring out a new publication next autumn, *Check It Out*, aimed at ten to 15-year-olds, "to help kids make choices wisely," says Sue Harvey, the editor. Persuasion for the persuaders. There are many of them and they are of one mind. And their minds are often occupied with video games.

Channel 4's programme *Gamemaster* enjoys an audience of some 2.9 million viewers. "It was originally aimed at ten to 16-year-olds," says Dominic Diamond, the presenter, "but now we know it's watched and enjoyed not just by pre-teen boys, but girls too, some as young as six or seven."

In a survey of readers of *Parenting Plus*, a new magazine "all about five to 15-year-olds", 32 per cent list emotional problems at the top of their concerns. They realise how family influence gives way to peer-group pressure as their children grow.

Many parents with children approaching adolescence have problems of their own. "Often they are in their middle years, reassessing their own careers and marital relationships," says Dr Coleman. "The challenges presented by their children can raise anxieties and force parents to examine their own lives and values."

In spite of the external pressures and growing independence and sophistication of this age group, parents are not entirely redundant. "Teenagers do need parents. And adults need help to understand the process and the problems of adolescence so that they can offer their children guidelines in sensible and safe behaviour."

Teenagers do not come from nowhere. We grow them ourselves. The stork did not bring them; as parents, we brought them on ourselves.

DAVINA LLOYD

The writer is editor of Parenting Plus magazine, published this month.

Supplementary benefits

The educational video business is set to take off as parents who are concerned about school standards turn to teachers such as Moustache the Cat. Lee Rodwell reports

Take a generation of children who can use video controls long before they can read. Add a generation of parents concerned about standards in schools. What have you got? A burgeoning business in educational videos. Last week saw the launch of *Bonjour Les Amis*, the latest in a range of children's videos produced by Wonderland Entertainment. The tapes aim to provide a "gentle introduction to the French language" through animated stories featuring Moustache the Cat. Each costs £8.99.

Peter Andrew, the marketing director, is confident that sales will be good. "We commissioned a Gallup poll which showed us that although more than two-thirds of children watched some kind of video on an average day, only 51 per cent of parents think children's videos are sufficiently responsible, and only 52 per cent that they are sufficiently educational," he says.

"At the same time, a great many parents were worried about the education system, and wanted to teach their children at home. But they need teaching aids – and that's why there has been such a growth in educational books. Videos will be the next thing parents will turn to."

Julia McKechnie, the product manager for children's video at WH Smith, predicts that its educational range will grow rapidly over the next five years.

"Parents are anxious to expand their role as teachers, and video suppliers are becoming aware of the gap in the market. Since



known as the numbers queen on Channel 4's *Countdown*. As Ms McKechnie observes: "In general, unless there is a link with television, it is very difficult to get good sales."

It is possible that this has less to do with the power of television than the fact that parents are reluctant to buy a pig in a poke. With educational books, you can flip through the pages before you buy. With a video, you have to part with your money without knowing what is on the tape. At least if you

have seen something on television, you will have a rough idea what to expect – and know whether or not you approve of the presenter or the characters involved.

Of course, parental approval is only part of the equation. The real question is whether children really want to watch educational videos at all, however sweetly the pill is sugared. My own seven-year-old, keen to emulate his older sister, who learns French at school, asked to see *Bonjour Les Amis 2*. His attention wandered after five min-

utes. "It's too slow and babyish," was his verdict.

However, Sharon Rule of Norwich, has had more success with one of Wonderland's Ladybird activity tapes, the *Read With Me* series, *Dragon Ben*, which her four-year-old daughter Charlotte enjoys watching.

"After we've taken her older brother to school, Charlotte likes to come home and watch a video," Mrs Rule says. "I thought I'd get her something rather more constructive than cartoons. She chooses what she wants to watch, and sometimes she still picks the cartoons but she goes for *Dragon Ben* more than I thought she would. She started recognising some of the words which come up on the screen, and I do think it's a way they learn without realising they're learning."

To a four-year-old, *Dragon Ben* no doubt falls into the same category as other cartoon characters. But in my experience older children sense a crucial difference between old favourites such as Count Duckula and new characters like Moustache the Cat. Duckula is there to amuse. Moustache is there to teach.

Victoria Oliver, the video co-ordinator for BBC Educational Publishing, suspects the market for educational videos is not as big as some suppliers believe. "When kids come home from school, they

are not going to sit down and say, 'Let's watch an educational video.' And if they've got £10 in their pockets, they're going to buy *Ja Red With Madonna*, so you've got to target the parents. But I think it's a myth that there is a vast army of middle-class parents out there, obsessed by education and keen to use video because they're a good teaching aid," she says.

"Teachers are crying out for material to use in schools but their expectations are much lower. After all, as a parent, if you can buy Disney for £12.99, will you settle for anything less?"

Of course, Disney can be educational. *Fantasia* has been one of the top-selling video titles of recent months and, as Olive Forsyth of the National Union of Teachers says, "*Fantasia* is done in such a jolly way that it can encourage music appreciation, just as video versions of the classics can introduce children to a variety of literature".

The animated operas and the animated tales of Shakespeare – two projects in the pipeline – will undoubtedly do well. But I offer a cautionary tale.

Last week, in an attempt to encourage my ten-year-old to develop what her teacher calls reading stamina, I suggested she borrow T.H. White's book *The Sword in the Stone* from the library. She took a quick look inside and then placed it firmly back on the shelf. "I've seen it on video," she said.

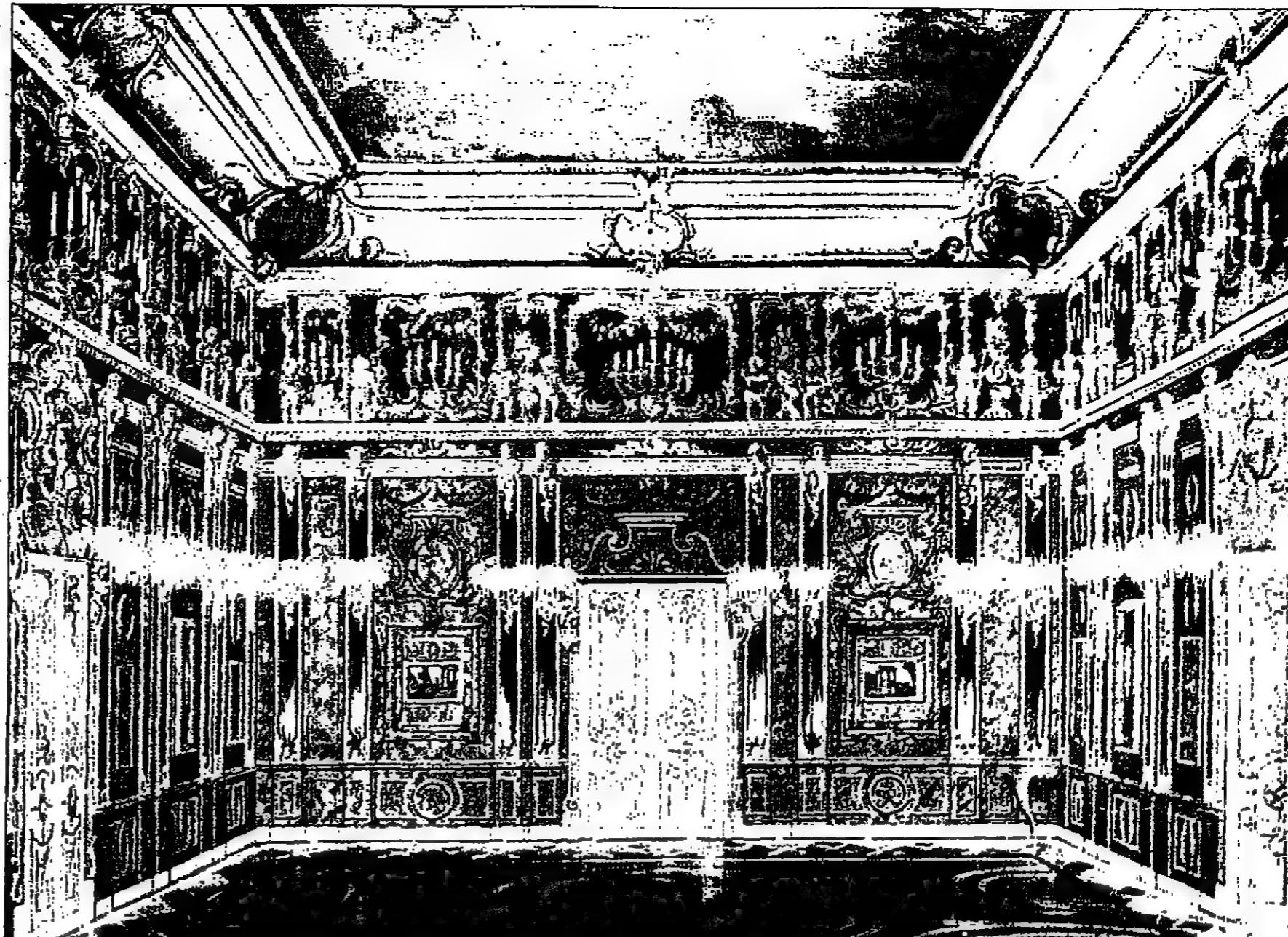
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Searching for the eighth wonder

Anne McElvoy
 meets the man who
 is trying to unravel
 one of the great
 war mysteries: the
 whereabouts of
 Peter the Great's
 Amber Chamber,
 stolen by the Nazis
 and said to be
 worth millions, but
 not seen since the
 end of the war



Searching: Hans Stadelmann



Unique the only photograph in existence of the Amber Chamber was taken after its reassembly in the castle at Königsberg in the closing months of the second world war

There are hundreds of rooms, none of them accessible to anyone except the SS since 1943. What were they hiding?

Standing on Weimar's square with no name, formerly Karl Marx Square, formerly Square of the Führer Adolf Hitler, Hans Stadelmann's eyes glint as he surveys the preserved Nazi architectural compound around him and announces: "We may well be standing above one of the greatest lost treasures of the world."

A moment later he jabs a finger at sheets of engineering diagrams, the result of the last months' fresh research into the whereabouts of the Amber Chamber. After a while he observes that his listeners are not *au fait* with perpendiculars and plumb line readings so he keeps it simple. "There are hundreds of rooms down there, none of them accessible to anyone except the SS since 1943. What were they hiding? And why has there been no attempt to excavate since the war? The communists just sealed off the whole underground area."

Herr Stadelmann, a retired construction foreman, is convinced that the chamber, a present from Germany's Frederick William I to the Russian tsar Peter the Great in 1716, lies buried beneath the complex of grandioses 1936 buildings known as the Gauforum. This incongruous monument to the Nazis forms a blot on the elegant Thuringian town which would prefer to be remembered for producing Goethe and Schiller than Buchenwald and Bormann. The chamber, also known as the Bernsteinzimmer, consists of 21 ornate wall panels and furnishings, all decorated with Baltic amber, a favourite stone of European royalty.

Herr Stadelmann has spent the past five years combing Third Reich records in his attempt to piece together one of the great war mysteries: the whereabouts of the treasure known as the eighth wonder of the world and estimated to be worth DM 250 million (£88 million). In Weimar, his stocky figure has become a familiar sight, tapping the ground outside the Gauforum, pestering the town archivist for details of building work. He ranked as an obsessive, an old man passing his retirement in pursuit of the impossible.

Now that both the German and Russian worlds have shifted on

tory discovered in the Weimar museum at the end of the war records that it was in possession of 100 amber pieces which could have been part of the chamber.

There is little doubt that his intended destination after Königsberg was Weimar, a starting point for the art that the Nazis plundered from eastern Europe. As the German armies retreated in late 1944, Hitler became obsessed with contingency plans for his own safety. He ordered the building of a bunker in the Thuringian village of Jonastal, half an hour's drive from Weimar.

Some 5,000 inmates from the nearby Buchenwald concentration camp were provided as forced labour. But the work proceeded too slowly and Hitler's officials turned their attention back to the Gauforum. Koch met Martin Bormann in early 1945 and Koch's diary recalls that he

led Hitler's deputy through the maze of tunnels under the square. The SS files from this period have never been traced. Herr Stadelmann believes that they are buried beneath the Gauforum.

After the war, Thuringia ended up in East Germany. The Gauforum buildings, including the Gauleiter headquarters, the old museum and the police headquarters were occupied by the Soviet command until 1951 and then left to rot. Only in the early 1980s did the regime begin to show an interest in what might lie beneath the Gauforum. Hundreds of students were drafted in to clear the rubble from inside the museum. The Ministry of State Security allocated funds to the search and devoted unwelcome attention to Herr Stadelmann.

"They demanded details of my research. I didn't give them anything they could use," recalls Herr

Stadelmann, who never had much time for the communists. He believes that the government — doubtless to sell abroad to finance its ailing economy — but that it was anxious not to unearth too many secrets of the Nazi period in the process.

For the town, the pride of the East as the birthplace of Goethe and Schiller, home of the classical movement and Germany's first, doomed democracy, had later proved fertile ground for national socialism. The communists were always at pains to underline the extent to which German fascism was a mass movement, preferring the more gratifying theory that it sprang from the marriage of interests between Hitler and big business with the middle, not the working class as the enthusiastic dupe.

When the communist regime collapsed, the rumours which had always circulated in about buried Nazi treasure re-emerged. After Mr Yeltsin's announcement, hundreds of Germans descended on the Jonastal site. They scraped and dug and peered down holes, but found nothing. Later, when the

tunnels, sealed by the Americans in 1945, were blasted open, there was no sign that anything had been stored there. The treasure hunters turned back to Weimar.

The museum, which houses the scaffolding to the tunnels, is being prepared to prepare for a careful excavation in the years to come. But Herr Stadelmann is impatient. "There seems to be common interest between Bonn and Moscow that this should not proceed too quickly," he says. He believes there is a tacit German-Soviet agreement not to open up the tunnels until the Soviet troops finally pull out in 1994 to prevent mass outrage if buried victims of the Soviet occupation should be found there.

After some delay, Bonn has thrown only limited weight behind excavation on the grounds that searching for a lost treasure could be a costly and fruitless exercise. If art treasures are discovered beneath Weimar, they are likely to form the first major art exchange under the terms of the friendship treaty signed between Bonn and Moscow last year. The timing and extent of such an exchange is an important factor in relations between the new Germany and the even newer Russia.

The art establishment remains

sceptical about the Weimar lead. Klaus Roth, the director of the Missing Art of Europe foundation, insists that it is impossible that the Chamber should have reached Germany intact in 1945, but he does have grudging admiration for the exactitude of Herr Stadelmann's research.

The layman still works without financial assistance, filing his documents in the corner of his living room, poring daily over maps and plans. He now receives polite calls from the foreign ministry requesting information. "If I live to see the chamber or even to know what happened to it, I will die happy," he says.

The search for the missing treasure has unearthed memories of events purposefully forgotten during the past four decades. The story of the Amber Chamber has forced us all to be honest about the support that Hitler enjoyed in Weimar," says Georg Linder, a local researcher into the rise of fascism. Under its notorious Gauleiter Fritz Saukel, the town was one of the earliest to national socialism. "The Nazi years remain undigested here — like a stone in the stomach," Mr Linder adds. "Maybe the treasure is history's way of forcing us to look more closely at our past and ourselves."

Must the show go on?

'Knackers night' at the Jarrow Elvis Roadshow has split opinion over the ethics of performances by the disabled

people feel integrated and needed. If they want to perform, does anyone have the right to stop them?

The debate has divided Jarrow. Most of the local people see nothing wrong in the show. They pack out the hall on Wednesday and Sunday nights, chat to the performers when they see them around town and feel that everyone is having a good laugh, so no harm is done.

The social services, the mental health charity Mind, and some of the performers' neighbours are perturbed, but are unsure what to do.

Now *40 Minutes* has produced a documentary on the roadshow and added to the disquiet.

John Sargeant, a local resident and regional information officer for Mind, is caught between his feelings of revulsion and his liberal fears about denying the performers their freedom.

Mind advocates involving people with disabilities in the community. "If they had chosen swimming or painting as a form of recreation it would have been easy, but they want to perform and it would be unfair to stop them."

"What I really can't agree with is the commercial aspect of the whole affair," he says. "If these people were making a living from what they did it wouldn't be exploitation, but they aren't and I don't know how the management can hold up their heads knowing

cent of his turnover, and adds: "Without them the pub would close down."

He justifies paying performers only in lemonade and, for some, beer tokens, by saying that otherwise they would all lose their disabled benefits. "It's better than nothing," Junior Elvis says.

Mr Sargeant rubbish the suggestion. "They are entitled to earn up to £15 a week and keep their disabled benefits. But the pub should be paying them the same rates as the band (a professional outfit), then they wouldn't need the disablement allowances."

The roadshow is delighted with its unexpected fame and Gino Hananah, the manic tambourine and maracas

sy, and that it will all end in tears. "The pub is not a charity, it is a business, and when these men stop being financially viable where will they go?"

Already, new management has taken over the pub. It has cut down the roadshow from three hours to 20 minutes, and feels no responsibility towards the performers.

Richard Conroy, the new manager, says: "We keep thinking of dropping them, they have been going on for five years and they are just not new any longer. They are abominable. They murder the songs. I feel no obligation to them."

Nick Cadiff, the *40 Minutes* producer, admits that he had problems with the documentary. He did not want the audience to end up laughing at the roadshow because then he felt that he, too, would be exploiting the performers, but he wanted to convey the ethical ping-pong in Jarrow, and that involved extensive filming of the performance.

Initially, the documentary just showed the roadshow and local people, leaving viewers to draw their own conclusions, but both Mind and the BBC disability unit felt that people should be given direction, otherwise the film might just be considered a freak show, so more commentary was added.

Having worked on the documentary for three months, Mr Cadiff is left feeling as torn as Mr Sargeant. "The club has made them celebrities and raised their self-esteem," he says. "The exploitation is morally indefensible, but no one is offering them anything better."

ALICE THOMSON
Elvis in Jarrow, 40 Minutes
BBC2, 9.30pm tonight

The new

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Good news

if you've got

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'The Way Ahead'

In response to popular demand the first six of 'The Way Ahead' programmes will be repeated for video recording, on the 4th and 5th of March from 2.15am to 3.45am on BBC1.

So, if you've missed them the first time round you will have another chance to find out all about Disability Living Allowance and how the new benefit will help around 300,000 newly eligible disabled people.

The rest of the series will continue at the usual times: Tuesday to Friday mornings at 2.00am to 2.15am.

For a free booklet accompanying the series phone free on 0800 282845 or write to The Way Ahead, PO Box 7, London W3 6XJ.

Disability Working Allowance



Junior Elvis goes through the motions

**DISABILITY
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LIFE & TIMES TUESDAY MARCH 3 1992

Issued by the Department of Social Security.

Did the Earth move for you?

The prospect of a married couple in a shuttle has forced Nasa to consider the implications of sex and pregnancy in space. Nigel Hawkes reports

The last frontier in space is proving a bit of an embarrassment for Nasa, the US space agency. Although it is sending up a married couple in the space shuttle in August, it refuses to contemplate the possibility of them boldly going where no astronaut has gone before.

A chaste kiss may be acceptable for Mark Lee and Jan Davis, who were selected for the mission before they married last year, but anything more is out.

Nasa officials shudder at the mere mention of sex in space, although their puritanism is showing signs of shifting. When Dr Yvonne Clearwater, the head of habitability research at Nasa's Ames Research Centre, wrote in the July 1985 issue of *Psychology Today* that the agency "must plan for the possibility of intimate behaviour" in space missions lasting 90 days or longer, she created a furor.

Yet last week the heavens opened to open when Regina North, a behavioural scientist at Nasa's Johnson Space Centre, told a conference at the University of Alabama that the agency was missing a golden opportunity to conduct research on sex in zero gravity. "We have this incredible opportunity, and there is no experiment planned," she said.

"This could be an experiment like no other life science experiment. We could monitor heart rates and determine what are the physiological problems."

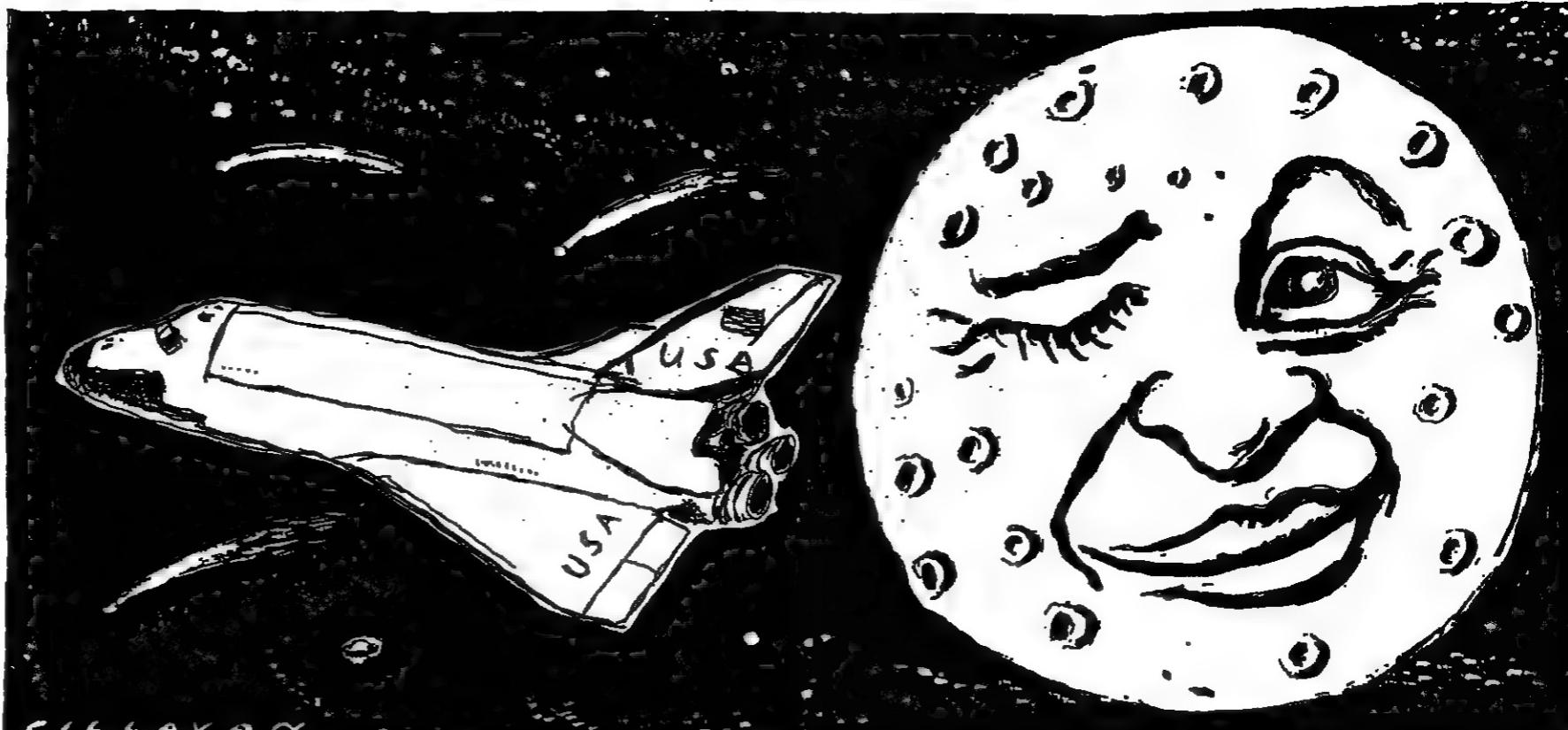
Dr North added: "Nasa doesn't want to talk about sex but I'm thinking about it. It's a very puritan society." She concedes, however, that astronauts don't have a lot of time to think about anything but their job. "They are using all their libido to do experiments. They're busy 24 hours a day."

The space shuttle is hardly the ideal place for a romantic rendezvous. Lt-Col Lee, who is 38, and his wife Dr Jan Davis, a 37-year-old mechanical engineer, will be travelling with five other astronauts in a space little bigger than a living room.

True, plenty of relationships have been cemented in the backs of cars, but privacy is generally considered an important ingredient. Lt-Col Lee and his wife, showing the right stuff as far as the agency is concerned, have declined to comment on all the vulgar speculation.

According to a Nasa spokeswoman, they do not want their marriage to be the focus of the flight. Some hope.

The issue cannot, however, be postponed for ever. Once the US space station is in orbit, the extra



room and the privacy that will be available in a satellite 350ft long, with comfortable crew quarters, will probably make sexual relationships inevitable.

The question goes beyond sex. One characteristic of the long-duration Soviet space missions is the frequency with which the crew become morose, start bickering, and lose their ability to do their jobs.

Some experts have suggested that married couples might stand a better chance of surviving this kind of stress.

Former Apollo astronaut Michael Collins — who had the frustrating task of orbiting the Moon on the Apollo 11 mission while Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin set foot on its surface — has written a book called *Mission to Mars*, which argues the case.

"An element of stability, of old-shoe comfort, would be introduced by having one's wife or husband to fall back on," he says. "Certainly a single-hair atmosphere, a charged mixture of sexually unattached competitors, would be a disaster."

Sex is one thing, pregnancy is another. While the speculation is that sex in space might be reasonably easily accomplished, there is genuine uncertainty about a space pregnancy, with questions over the effects of low gravity and high radiation.

Experiments with insects have shown that the space environment can affect the development of cells, so the possibility of mutations cannot be ruled out. Many scientists would prefer to observe the reproduction of rats and mice in space first.

"Space may not be the best place

to get pregnant," Dr Lynn Wiley of the University of California recently told the *New York Times*. "But my personal feeling is that over the long term, it's inevitable that *Homo sapiens* is going to leave the earth and establish domiciles on other planets with all that that implies. To me it's not too early to begin preparations for that kind of event. We can't ignore the reproductive issues any longer."

How Neolithic Man farmed wheat

Seeds give clues to the origins of agriculture

Utensils found at excavations tell archaeologists that our Neolithic forebears 4,000 years BC were the first farmers. They grew wheat and ground it into flour, and bread was part of their staple diet — although a handful of charred or waterlogged seeds are often the only organic remains found.

But was the bread they made soft and spongy or more like a hard pizza base? Did communities in neighbouring valleys grow different strains of wheat and swap them? If so, where did the better bread-making varieties of this important crop originally come from?

According to new British research, some answers can be found locked and encoded in the cells of a preserved wheat seed.

Molecular biologists at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (Umist), working with archaeologists at Cambridge University, have discovered an important genetic link with the past.

They have isolated intact chains of DNA molecules — the genetic blueprint — from wheat seed remnants thousands of years old.

Professor Martin Jones, of

Cambridge University's department of archaeological sciences, says: "We know that the wheat grown by early man must have had different characteristics from what we grow now, but that is simply because the seeds look different."

Tests have confirmed the presence of preserved DNA

time, DNA chains comprising several thousand linked chemical units called nucleotides break down into shorter fragments.

Laboratory analysis of the ancient DNA carried out by Dr Terry Brown at the department of biochemistry at Umist has found intact DNA chains up to 1,000 nucleotide units long. "From the amounts of DNA we are extracting from the seeds," he says, "it is likely that they still contain at least one copy of all their DNA molecules."

Current evidence suggests that farming originated in the Levant 12,000 years ago, but that it did not arrive in this country until nearly 6,000 years later.

Professor Jones believes this new technique of biomolecular archaeology could provide evidence to fill many of the gaps in our knowledge of that process.

The genetic information locked in these charred grains of wheat could hold the answers to some of the mysteries surrounding trade and the growth and spread of farming practices among our early ancestors across Europe and Asia," he says.

Some of the key questions are: was agriculture invented once and then spread or did



Professor Martin Jones: Solving mysteries of trade

people all over the world move in the same direction at a certain time in history? Were neighbouring valleys swapping crops? How much genetic material have we lost?

The Umist team will look for a baseline set of genes which characterise different sorts of wheat and which are insensitive to evolutionary selection pressures. That way they will be able to trace how trade in seeds spread farming across Europe and Asia.

"Archaeologists working with crops and plants still use early 19th-century methods," Professor Jones says.

MICK HURRELL

with crops and plants still use early 19th-century methods.

Professor Jones says:

"We still look down ordinary microscopes and separate the short, fat seeds from the long, thin ones and try to make informed guesses on how they relate.

"These new methods will allow archaeologists to speak the same language as molecular biologists at the cutting edge of their research."

MICK HURRELL

experience of period pain. The more confident the woman was about labour, the less pain she experienced.

Ring fingered

IO, THE third-largest moon of Jupiter, is far less active volcanically than it was 12 years ago. The Ulysses spacecraft swung around Jupiter in February on its way to the Sun, and observed that a gaseous ring around the planet was far smaller than expected, suggesting that it was less active than when it was observed by the Voyager probes in 1979.

Birth pain

WOMEN who have painful periods may also suffer more pain in childbirth, the *Journal of Psychometric and Obstetric Gynaecology* reports.

Professor Nancy Lowe of Ohio State University interviewed 165 women and found that the most significant predictors of labour pain were confidence and previous

Botulism helps to fight a mystery disease

FOR ten years, the only way Mavis Pearson could recognize that she had the disease was by the colour and style of the shoes they were wearing.

"I used to tell everybody who knew me not to change their footwear because it made life so difficult," she says. "I could not tell who they were."

She did not know it at the time but she was afflicted by a rare form of dystonia, a disorder that doctors believe affects parts of the brain, causing unpredictable muscle spasms. In her case, the main symptom was an inability to lift her eyelids to see the world.

"The condition became so bad that people assumed I was asleep," she recalls. "People talk about not being able to keep their eyes open through exhaustion. For me it was true, but in my case I felt wide awake."

The breakthrough came when she heard about the Dystonia Society and sought help through it. Her condition was diagnosed as a rare form of dystonia called blepharospasm, which appears as muscle spasm affecting the area around the eyes.

While Ms Pearson was an extreme case, other victims have been known to suffer involuntary grimacing and uncontrollable blinking. Dystonia affecting the arms and hands is known as writer's cramp.

Neurologists believe that

many cases go undiagnosed. The Dystonia Society says that as many as one in 2,000 people may be affected to varying degrees. Britain has 4,000 known sufferers.

Researchers are some way

from

understanding the cause of blepharospasm, let alone close to finding a cure, but they may be on their way to controlling some of the symptoms. A new treatment,

could not go on as I was. The morning after the first injection was a miracle. I could actually see the sky."

At first, she had the injections every few weeks; now they are at five-monthly intervals. She has not suffered any side-effects.

The therapy was developed

in the US by Alan Scott, an ophthalmic researcher looking for ways of treating eye squints and tics that would not require invasive surgery.

He hit on the idea of botulinum toxin (BT) while looking for agents that could paralyse muscle tissue.

British researchers at the Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research at Porton Down have used skills honed over years of work in germ warfare technology to come up with their own toxin, for which last year the government granted a product licence. It is marketed through Porton Products, a private company, but the royalties go to CAMR and indirectly to the taxpayer.

Dr Peter Hambleton, who helped develop the toxin, says that although it is not a cure for dystonia, the relief it has already brought to victims justifies the research and development costs.

Mike Eaton of the Dystonia Society said that the treatment does not work in all cases, although it is a lifeline for many.

DERMOT MARTIN

Dolphins find a porpoiseful way to cruise

How the ocean-going mammals hitch a ride

DOLPHINS playing around the bows of ships are trying to get a free ride, measurements by American scientists have shown.

For the first time, researchers have proved what mariners have long suspected. By riding the bow or stern waves of ships, or keeping company with whales, dolphins are carried along effortlessly. All they need do is to switch a fin occasionally to keep themselves in the right position.

Dr Terrie Williams and colleagues from the Hawaii laboratory of Naval Ocean Systems Center in Kailua used bottlenose dolphins, which had been trained to swim alongside a 21ft motor boat while their heart rate and breathing were monitored through a special harness. Their metabolic rate was measured by taking blood samples immediately after exercise.

The scientists report in *Nature* that wave-riding is an exceptionally efficient means of transport. When the boat was moving through the water at four and a half mph, the dolphin swam alongside, but as the speed was increased they moved to the stern and rode the stern wave at speeds of up to eight miles per hour.

The measurements showed that the mammals were able to do so using barely any more energy than they did while swimming unaided at the slower rate. When the dolphins' metabolic rate was measured, it showed, Dr Williams says, that the faster the boat had been going, the less energy the dolphins needed to keep up.

The chances are that the dolphins' skill was developed long before there were ships in the oceans. The dolphins probably learnt the skill of hitching a ride by following whales. Dr



Evolutionary trick: bottlenose dolphin

Williams says: "Dolphins habitually follow whales and have probably been doing so for millions of years."

The evidence gathered shows that for a mammal, the dolphin is an exceptionally efficient swimmer, about twice as efficient as seals or sea lions, and about ten times as efficient as human beings. Fish, however, are more efficient still: a salmon as big as a dolphin, if such a creature can be imagined, would be about twice as efficient as a dolphin. However, salmon, clever as they may be, have not devised an energy-saving strategy to rival the dolphin's. The authors of the study conclude: "What appears to be playful behaviour to the casual observer on ship also provides an economical (albeit not free) ride for the dolphin."

NIGEL HAWKES

Ice body is dated

CARBON dating has confirmed that the body found in an Alpine glacier last year is that of a man who lived 5,300 years ago. Tests at laboratories in Oxford and Zurich confirmed the date found earlier for samples of grass taken from the man's clothing.

The man was found close to the border between Austria and Italy. The tests show that he died between 3,350 BC and 3,300 BC.

Gulf oil trip

UNESCO has sponsored a 100-day scientific cruise of the Persian Gulf to study the effect of the oil spills during

the Gulf war. More than 120 specialists from 15 countries will use the American research vessel *Mount Mitchell* during the cruise, which set off last week from Muscat.

They will also take the opportunity to study the currents, tides and temperatures of the Gulf, as well as oil contamination.

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The Inns under pressure to reform

Why should eating dinners be necessary?
Derek Wheatley, QC, queries tradition
and Frances Gibb puts a case for reform

A student saying that he or she is eating dinners for call to the Bar may sound rather grand, but what does it mean? Is it necessary to have to eat dinners to qualify as a member of a learned profession nowadays? Who organises it and who pays?

These are questions not often asked and less often answered. The reason may be that the four inns of court, Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple, Middle Temple and Gray's Inn, have the sort of mystique and history that is loved, backed by a sort of power and authority that is revered.

The complete respectability of the inns of court is underwritten by those who rule them — the Masters of the Bench or "benchers". These include the Prince of Wales at Gray's Inn, Princess Margaret at Lincoln's Inn, the Queen Mother and the Princess of Wales at Middle Temple, and the Duke of Edinburgh at Inner Temple. Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, in other areas a great reformer, is an honorary bENCHER of Inner Temple.

The inns of court are of ancient origin. Gray's Inn, for instance, belonged in the 13th century to Sir Reginald Le Gray, who was given responsibility for legal teaching. The magnificent Middle Temple Hall, built by Elizabeth I, has the best hammer-beam ceiling in Britain and has been "home" for barristers since 1570. The Temple Church witnessed the night vigil of those about to join the Holy Order of the Knights Templar before the knights were turned out by Edward II in 1312 and the barristers moved in.

BENCHERS are chosen from barristers of the inn, usually seven or eight years after being granted silk. There are slight variations between the inns but 60 to 80 per cent of QCs become bENCHERS. Once appointed, they may use the splendid private rooms of their inn like life members of a club with only a modest entrance fee and no annual subscription.

Senior members of no other profession have such power or privileges. They pay a price, it is true, because bENCHERS sit on all the committees of the inn and give their time and expertise without additional reward to administer the often tedious business.

The fact remains, however, that bENCHERS are not only above other lawyers of their inn but above the law. *Halsbury's Laws of England* says of the inns of court with some awe: "The BENCHERS are the governing body who alone have power to fill vacancies in or to add to their own number... to call students to the Bar... they can expel any member and can disbar a Barrister and disbar one of their own number. The property of each Inn is vested in Trustees appointed from among the BENCHERS... in all these matters they are entirely outside the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts... an action cannot be maintained against the BENCHERS... in respect of any act done by them in their official capacity."

The Courts have refused to grant a mandamus to admit a person as a student or to call a student to the Bar and will not determine questions of title to Chambers which belong to any of the Inns of Court.

BENCHERS undertake their selection themselves so that they are a self-perpetuating minority, and by secret vote, not to be disclosed by any bENCHER, under pain that he shall lose his voice in Parliament". Those who are not selected never know why not.

Employed barristers find little favour here or in the Bar hierarchy generally. Only eight of many thousands have ever been appointed QC, although three of the eight were considered sufficiently worthy of honour by others to be appointed CBE as well.

Only one is thought ever to have been called to the bench, in 1988 by Gray's Inn.

Among other privileges, bENCHERS have better food and better wine than students and, in most inns, than the other barristers as well. All food and drink is subsidised by the inns, whose main source of revenue is the rents paid by barristers for their professional chambers.

There has been controversy over the level of rents charged. This resulted in the passing of an unprecedented resolution at the Bar's annual meeting last November by a large majority, "that the Bar Council... should require the four inns of court not to charge their Bar tenants, or to cease with immediate effect from charging



Bastion of the Bar: the Middle Temple. Top right: Derek Wheatley is a barrister in revolt against the customs of the respected inns

(as the case may be), a rent which exceeds the open market rental obtainable for similar leases of similar buildings in the immediate vicinity of each inn".

A look at the accounts of one of the inns to the end of 1990 gives some insight into the cause of the resentment prompting the resolution. These show that in that year income from professional ch-

bers, where barristers work, was £2,789,365, but from residential chambers, or flats, only £196,183. As residential chambers in that inn account for 22.4 per cent of the whole letting area, it seems they bear less than their fair share, only 6.6 per cent of the whole burden. About half of them (31 out of 67) are occupied by bENCHERS of the inn, to whom details of

residential chambers available for letting are first circulated.

Back to the dinners. Should students, as part of their qualification, have to eat dinner at all? This used to be a yardstick of Bar legal education. Dining was accompanied by moots and readings of the law. There was no other education except this and watching experienced barristers at work

Students as well as barristers



must appear, robed, by 7pm in the halls of the inns. Panelled walls are embellished with the coats of arms of former treasurers and readers of the inns. Old Master paintings hang on the walls.

The steward, wearing a medieval robe and badge of office, calls them to order by solemnly striking his staff of office on the oak floor. All stand and keep silence while the bENCHERS make their entrance marching in procession, two by two in order of seniority. Only when "grace before meat" has been said can talk resume. Students might prefer less formality.

Dinners are entertaining and useful as a venue for the exchange of ideas between students. There are, of course, many other such venues and it seems unlikely that students would dine in hall quite so often unless they had to.

As for the selection of bENCHERS, no mention is made of this in the helpful information that the inns give to students. Perhaps it is about time there was. Perhaps it is time, too, that barristers of every inn were allowed to play a part in a public vote for those who should become bENCHERS, instead of the rather secret, if not secretive, processes of the past still practised.

• The author is the vice-president of the Bar Association for Commerce, Finance and Industry, and a former chairman

Opening up the debate

The four inns of court are facing calls for a radical overhaul. Senior members of the profession, as well as distinguished outsiders such as Lord Benson, who chaired the Royal Commission on Legal Services more than a decade ago, have urged reform.

Such is the authority of the inns and the bENCHERS that some critics will not be quoted. Yet there is support for change to modernise the way the inns are run and make them more accountable to the practising Bar.

The would-be reformers are concerned about the inns' administrative structure and the composition and election of their governing bodies made up of bENCHERS.

In December, Gareth Williams, QC, the new Bar chairman, told the Bar Council: "The bENCHERS are not elected by the practising members. The system of selection is one which would have raised an eyebrow even in Renaissance Italy. At the very least, a substantial proportion of the bENCHERS of every inn should be elected by practising members of the Bar in a secret ballot open to all candidates."

Mr Williams objects not only to the secret selection process. He also objects that so many bENCHERS are judges. The number varies from inn to inn but the smallest pro-

portion, at Inner Temple, is 60 out of 140. He favours a revival of the old Sergeants Inn for judges.

"No profession is governed

in such a substantial part by people who are not members of the practising profession," Mr Williams says. He wants junior members of the Bar elected as bENCHERS, as the barrister bENCHERS are nearly always QCs, and perhaps half the bENCHERS elected and others co-opted for particular expertise.

The inns have immense wealth because their properties are in a prime part of London. Their income, 90 per cent from letting the properties, comes largely from the practising profession. Until recently, rents were subsidised. The inns have now raised them to market levels, but, although they have maximised income, there is concern, as Lord Benson put it, "that a severe shortage of cash is looming".

In *Counsel* magazine last July, Lord Benson set out radical reforms needed, he said, if the inns were to train and educate the profession, the purpose for which they hold their assets.

He said the Bar "cannot afford, and does not need, an expensive layer of administration between the governing body — the Bar Council — and the members to whom it is responsible". The inns need

large sums of money, he argues, to modernise their properties. They also face the growing cost of recruitment, vocational training, payment of pupil barristers and continuing education.

Lord Benson says: "The government and the administration of the whole of the activities of the Bar [including the inns' assets] should be firmly placed where it properly belongs, which is in the hands of a restructured Bar Council. In turn, the functions of the inns will necessarily diminish."

Other criticisms have been raised. Richard Southwell, QC, a bENCHER of Inner Temple, has questioned whether the inn, as a charitable trust, should "spend what we now spend on subsidising the meals of barristers and bENCHERS".

He also questions whether the office of treasurer, the head of the inn elected every year, should not be a longer-term appointment and made earlier in barristers' careers.

Not surprisingly, the inns

resist the most radical of these

proposals. They argue that

much has been done in recent

years to modernise and im-

prove their administration

and to co-ordinate their work,

on recruitment, for instance.

Captain Patrick Sheehan,

the Inner Temple sub-treasurer,

the senior permanent official,

says: "The cost of education

is going to be a problem,

although the costs are not

quantified." The inns, he

says, will have to cut their

cost according to their cloth.

However, he does not ac-

cept that the inns should fall

under the Bar Council's con-

trol. There is no evidence, he

argues, that a more centralised

organisation would

achieve better results. There

is also the danger that the Bar

would lose the identity the

inns give and become a large,

amorphous body.

He also argues that a wider

election process would in-

volve members of the Bar

voting for the governing body

of an inn that they never used,

because they were outside

London, or knew little about

it. He and Rear-Admiral Rich-

ard Hill, the under-treasurer

of the Middle Temple, both

say that removing judges

from the inns' governing

body would remove expertise.

The judges, they say, contrib-

ute in free time and from their

experience. "The vast major-

ity of our committees are

indeed practising barristers."

Admiral Hill says: "but we

value the judges' wisdom."

A Bar working party will

soon produce a report. "The

Way Ahead", on the inns and

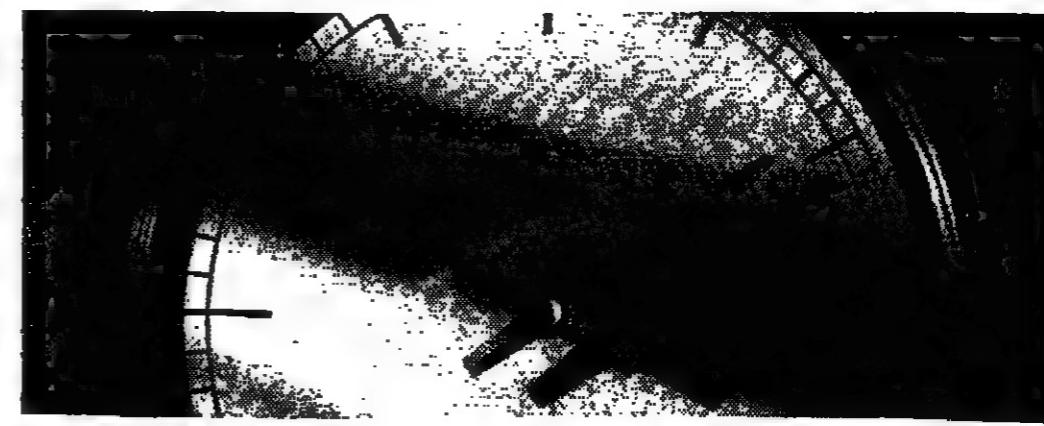
how they should manage

their resources. Reform is

certain to follow.

FRANCES GIBB

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Sparing the rod

ALTHOUGH English law of assault still makes an exception of corporal punishment by parents and schools, more countries are taking steps to outlaw physical punishment and other abuse.

Germany has proposed joining Austria and Scandinavia by making illegal not only smacking children but ignoring or constantly criticising them. This follows a government report on violence in German society that recommended banning physical punishment in the home.

Deputy debate

SPECULATION is turning to who will succeed Lord



SCRIVENOR

INNS AND OUTS

Justice Tasker Watkins as deputy to the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane created the post of deputy because of the work burden. Lord Justice Tasker Watkins may continue for a while to see Lord Justice Taylor into the job. However, he has great loyalty to the outgoing chief and may consider that a complete change is needed.

The 100 group

THE first meeting of the London region's group of the Association of Women Solicitors last month was attended by more than 100. However, it is worrying in these days of equality to see that the group seems to fall into the trap of stereotyping women professionals as power dressers gone mad by planning fashion evenings at Mondi and Aquascutum.

The group will also have a session

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For an application form please contact Pauline Rowe, Personnel Manager, Legal Adviser's Division on 081-752 5110 (quote ref. 9575/T).

Application forms to be returned by March 17th.

It is expected that interviews will be held during the week beginning 30th March 1992.

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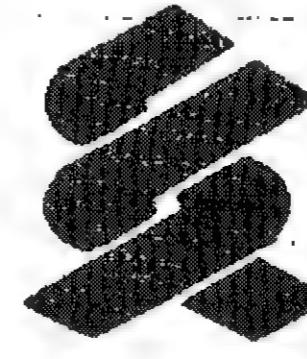
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WORCESTERSHIRE Civil Litigation and

Quick justice in the Gulf

Jeffrey A. Jannuzzo and Richard J. Francis report on the United Nations' speedy action on compensation for victims

Saddam's soldiers had just torched the Kuwait oilfields a year ago, and the worst oil spill in history was spreading across the Gulf. Millions of guest workers thanked God they had escaped from the war zone alive, while wondering how they would survive after losing all they owned. The Iraqis had their meeting with cluster bombs on the Highway of Death, but no help was expected for the innocent injured.

The damage could never be recompensed, it was said. Iraq was bankrupt.

In the days after the ground war ended, a simple argument surfaced: treat Iraq like any ordinary wrongdoer, and garnish, or seize, its liquid assets to pay compensation to those it injured. Iraq had immense amounts of oil which could be attached by the United Nations the way the court would attach a bank account. Iraq might be able to hide nuclear bomb factories in the hills, but its oil moved visibly to market by pipeline and tanker.

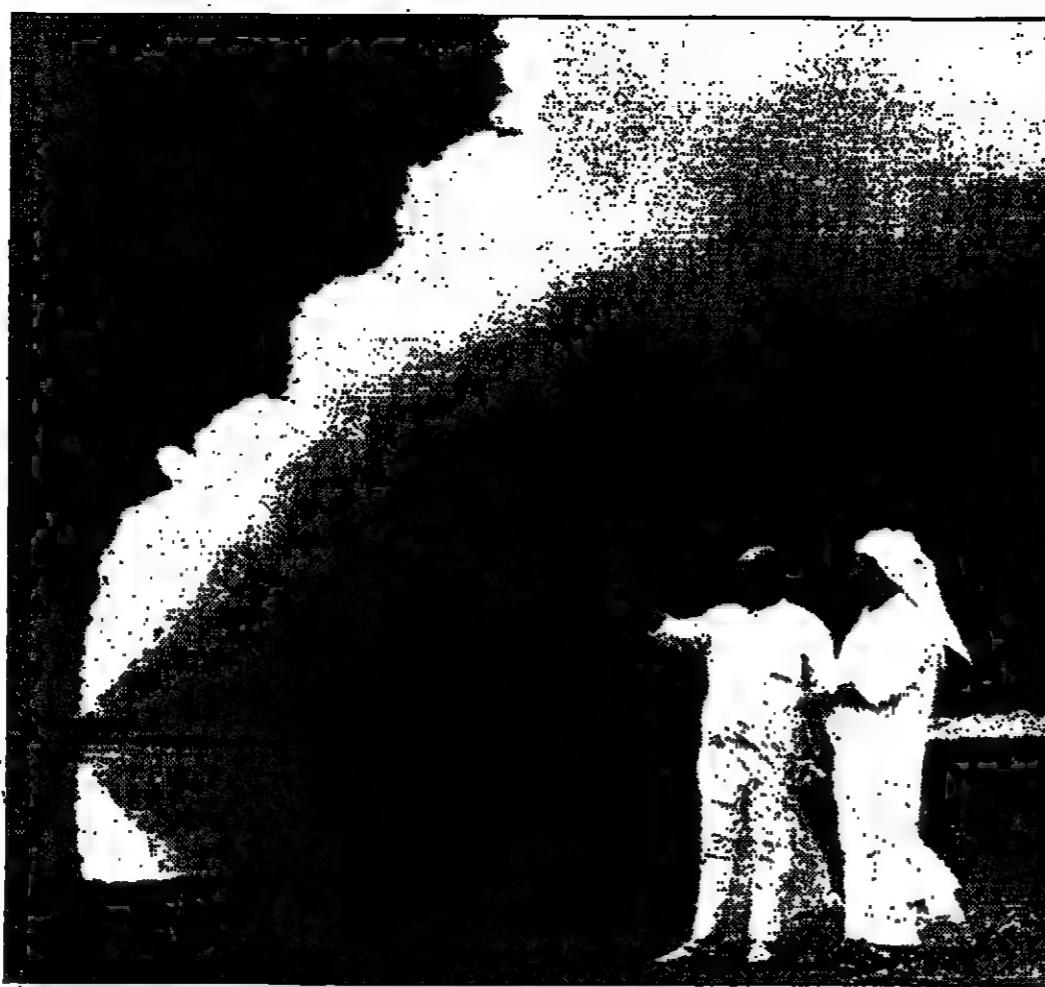
Eleven months ago today the UN Security Council enacted a resolution based on that ineluctable fact. The UN created a scheme for war reparations from oil revenues, an unprecedented event, just 33 days after the Gulf war ended. Never before have war damages been exacted through due process of law by the world community.

The UN set the percentage of oil to be taken by reference to the amount of oil proceeds spent by Iraq on civilian purposes. This was a subtle way of saying that the money spent in previous years on other than civilian needs, that is, on weapons, would now go to compensate people injured by those weapons.

A year ago, it would have been impossible to predict the speed with which the UN would tackle the peace-time task of turning the war reparations scheme into a reality, or the practicality and humanity that would guide them.

Yet, in a series of meetings that began only in August and is just about concluded, the fledgling UN Compensation Commission has already made the key decisions needed to flesh out the war claims programme, released the claims forms to member nations, and announced a deadline of July 1 for the first wave of claims for expedited processing.

Nearly 2,000 claim forms have already been received by Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which expects 2,500 to



Saddam's destruction: only a year later the victims of the war can begin to file their claims

3,000 claims that it will have to forward to the commission.

Compare this speedy process with what happened after the two world wars. In the United States, for example, the war claims legislation after the second world war was not enacted until 1948.

The commission was not set up until 1949, and the term "war claim" was legally defined for the first time in 1950.

After the first world war, the American commission did not come into existence until October 1922. In Britain some second world war claims are still reportedly unresolved. Suer claims too are still under review.

The UN commission faced the vexing problem of writing fair rules for compensation that would affect people in a wide range of

nations with vastly different economies and legal systems, and for claims from millions of people, on an unprecedented scale.

The UN commission appreciated that rough justice brought swiftly is superior to perfect justice that never comes. In the same series of meetings, from August to date, it was able to make decisions on fixed sums to award and simple methods of proof to apply to broad classes of claimants, achieving by political consensus solutions that could have occupied scholars and judges for generations.

The most troublesome category included the millions of guest workers who had fled Iraq or Kuwait during the war to return to the countries whose impoverishment had caused them to accept the overseas jobs in the first place.

Under the simple consensus solution these people had to prove they were there before the war and left after the invasion. They would then be entitled to at least a flat award of \$2,500 (£1,450). That may not sound much, unless you are a Filipino labourer trying to make a new start in Mindanao after losing everything.

Individuals can also submit more extensively documented claims for forced departure, personal injury, property loss or a relative's death, for up to \$100,000 (£57,500), for expedited processing now, with the option of submitting an additional claim for a higher sum later.

Inevitably, applying general legislation – UN Resolution 687 – to actual cases would create some conundrums. The commission

must still wrestle with two. The first is the question of losses caused by compliance with the trade embargo the UN imposed on Iraq a few days after the invasion. The commission has not decided yet how to handle embargo claims, although it is rumoured to be willing to allow them only in limited circumstances.

The second issue involves reconciling the UN's prospective stewardship of Iraqi oil revenues into the next century with Iraq's obligations to its foreign creditors. To make the war reparations scheme work, the UN has decided to take custody of 100 per cent of Iraq's oil proceeds at the moment of every sale, and immunise them from attachment in any country. The UN will deduct the 30 per cent to be set aside for the compensation scheme, and then deliver the rest to Baghdad, still immune from attachment by international claimants.

At the same time, the commission must also struggle with the commands of UN Resolution 687, prohibiting Iraq from repudiating its foreign debt, and ordering that Iraq's payment of war losses must be "without prejudice" to its pre-existing foreign obligations.

If the UN immunises the proceeds of all of Iraq's oil sales into the next century, how will the banks, contractors and suppliers make recoveries? A short-term solution is unlikely.

Meanwhile, the high-stakes waiting game continues. A country that made its living by oil exports has sold nothing in more than a year and a half, except for a trickle delivered overland by truck to Jordan. The injured cannot receive any money until Iraq begins to sell oil again. It will take a long time for all the injured to receive compensation. A 30 per cent garnishment of Iraqi oil could generate £3.5 billion a year, but the total losses are estimated at about £50 billion. Not everybody will be paid in full, but billions of pounds will be disbursed, and the injured will get back something for what they suffered. Measure that against what it looked like just a year ago this week.

Jeffrey A. Jannuzzo is an American lawyer with Coudert Brothers in New York. **Richard J. Francis** is a solicitor and the head of litigation with **Bellarmine, Thompson & Co, Coudert Brothers' associated solicitors' firm in London**

Bargains with best results

An important aim of the criminal justice system should be the conviction of the guilty with speed, efficiency and certainty. This is why we should look again at plea-bargaining, which has two forms. One is the acceptance by the prosecutor, and sometimes the judge, of guilty pleas to offences less than those that have been or could be laid. The other is an arrangement by which the defendant knows what sentence is likely.

The first goes on every day in every criminal court and may happen before the case becomes effective in court. An informal nod from the defence solicitor will bring an agreed plea to assault causing actual bodily harm, so that the more serious charge of grievous bodily harm is not made.

When the case is listed, the same happens. A defendant offers guilty pleas, the prosecutor drops more serious charges and time and money are saved. Then there are the offences that the defendant admits though he has not been formally charged with them, and which he asks the court to consider when sentencing. The advantage to the defendant is that he will not be prosecuted later for them.

The advantage to prosecution and police is that the offences detected crimes in the statistics.

If the case gets to the crown court, the same happens. The charge is murder. There are extenuating circumstances. There may be a reasonable defence of provocation, which would reduce the charge to manslaughter. There may be a self-defence, which means acquittal. Both sides welcome a guilty plea to manslaughter.

Murder carries only one sentence – life imprisonment. For manslaughter a judge can give probation or a conditional discharge. Most judges prefer to be consulted on the agreement, but there is no going on for a prosecutor to go on for a murder charge.

There are three particular advantages to plea-bargaining as it is at present. It saves time and money. All defendants pleading guilty are entitled to expect a discount on the sentence. Much more importantly, there is an identifiable public benefit in the acceptance of criminal responsibility. The public interest is served by the acceptance of guilt. The

emotional strain of victims, relatives and witnesses is lessened if they know that a guilty plea is coming.

The true basis of discount for plea is unambiguous confession, not saving of time or cost.

There are many further advantages for the defendant. The witnesses do not give evidence. The judge tends not to be affected when he reads written statements. The opportunity for skilful investigations is lost or lessened. The danger of conviction for a more serious offence is avoided. Even where a sentence is fixed – life for murder, for instance – release on licence may be brought forward, either because of the judge's private letter to the Home Office, or because a guilty plea is recorded in Home Office files.

The plainest case is murder plea-bargained down to manslaughter, but there are many others. A plea-bargain from causing grievous bodily harm with intent down to grievous bodily harm will cut sentence, often by years.

The defendant often wants and may need certainty, the ability to put his affairs in order, the knowledge that he can wipe the slate clean and a reasonable idea of what will happen to him.

My experience is that many defendants would plead guilty if they knew what the sentence was to be. A great number would plead guilty if they were certain of community service, probation or a suspended sentence. So why do we adamantly prevent it?

What safeguards do we need? First, there must be public acceptance of the value of plea-bargaining. Second, no pressure of time or circumstance should be put on the defendant. He must have time to take legal advice and not be hurried on the morning of his trial. Third, discussion between advocate and judge would have to be recorded in the defendant's presence. Fourth, any abortive plea-bargain must not be mentioned by any contested trial. Finally, the agreement should be in writing, signed by all parties.

GARETH WILLIAMS

• The author, a QC, is the chairman of the Bar

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Being Positive

A change has occurred in the attitude of employers towards candidates, a change so fundamental that all candidates should be aware of it. Whether recruiting for their commercial or their private client departments, employers now look for people who are committed to the view that a firm of solicitors must be seen as a business.

This change has become apparent from the way employers describe to us their ideal candidate: 'good with clients', 'aware of their billings', 'or outgoing, and keen to develop client contacts'. Candidates have noticed changes in the way they are being interviewed. They are questioned about their level of billings, their contacts, and how they propose to bring in new clients. These questions are being asked even by employers who do not need more work. Interviewers generally are seeking to test candidates' business acumen.

Two candidates, one from industry, the other from private practice, were interviewed recently by the same firm. Both were asked about their followings. The candidate from industry, usually, had no following, but was asked what he intended to do before his response was the normative: 'He came up with ideas about possible contacts and showed an understanding of the need for networking. Our advice to all candidates in the present job-market, therefore, is to be positive, make the most of your contacts or following, and emphasise your commercial awareness. In these hard times, employers will take a liking to anyone who offers solutions.'

Michael Chambers

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Ian Hunter, a practising solicitor, reports on the Free Representation Unit, which serves people unable to engage a lawyer

Doorman given key to justice

The Bar Council is not a body strongly associated in the public's mind with the relief of poverty. Yet the Free Representation Unit, which receives more than half of its funding from the Bar Council, should go some way towards promoting a more altruistic image.

The unit obtained charitable status for the relief of poverty in 1987. It offers legal representation before industrial, social security and increasingly immigration tribunals where there is no legal aid available.

Bill, not his real name, a former police-force driver trained at Herdon, was glad of the FRU's services. He spent more than two years as a uniformed commission doorman at Harrods, where he was employed to help customers entering and leaving the store.

One of the services he carried

out for customers was parking their cars, even though this was prohibited in his contract.

However, he and most other commissioners had followed this practice for some time. It was believed that the management knew or should have known what was going on.

Then came the fateful day when Bill, while trying to park a customer's car, ended up causing damage to three cars. Harrods footed the bill, which was estimated at £12,000. Bill was not covered by insurance.

He was immediately suspended, while still in a state of shock. The following day he was summarily dismissed. He was 59.

Unable to get legal aid, Bill was referred to the unit by his local citizens' advice bureau. FRU's objective, as case worker Michael Lamb explained, is to help in cases such as Bill's.



Mr Lamb comments: "FRU aims to provide its clients with the quality of legal advice and representation they would receive if they had sufficient means to instruct a lawyer."

With the help of Mr Lamb, Bill succeeded in bringing a claim for

unfair dismissal against his former employer. The tribunal found that Harrods had failed to carry out any proper investigation into the extent to which Bill was to blame.

He was found to have been unfairly dismissed, and was

awarded £6,000. Later, he found a job as a taxi driver.

The Free Representation Unit started life 13 years ago in a cramped room in Middle Temple, close to the High Court in London. It has now moved to more spacious and modern rooms in Gray's Inn.

The unit now has two full-time staff and one part-time worker.

The staff rely on a corps of about a hundred volunteers, who share the caseload. The majority of these volunteers are junior barristers in the process of completing their

vocational training, others are students at the Inns of Court School of Law.

Volunteers are trained in two all-day sessions. In addition, each volunteer must second a case with a senior representative. Once the case is completed, the trainee must submit a written opinion covering all its important points. All case workers are bound by the Bar's code of conduct when acting for a client.

Instead of taking cases directly from the public, the Free Representation Unit operates on a system of referral from citizens' advice bureaux, law centres and high-street solicitors. Part of the FRU's funding comes from the annual agency fees paid by these bodies.

Mr Lamb comments: "FRU does not operate a means test in respect of people referred to it. It relies on those referring the cases to carry out the vetting."

"However, the organisation still reserves the right to turn cases down if the applicant is obviously well off."

The unit's annual report reveals an impressive record. In the year to December 1991, the FRU was referred a total of 1,805 cases, well up on the 1,367 cases referred to it in the previous year.

The Free Representation Unit has had a number of notable successes in past years. Recently, it succeeded in winning political refugee status for a Sunni Muslim from the Lebanon. In addition, it has twice taken cases to the Court of Appeal in the past three years.

Court of Appeal

County's failure over Gypsy sites

Reigate and Banstead Borough Council v Brown and Others
Mole Valley District Council v Smith and Others

Before Lord Donaldson of Lymington, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Simon and Lord Justice Stuart-Smith

Judgment February 27

The failure of a county council to discharge its duty under the Caravan Sites Act 1968 to provide adequate accommodation for Gypsies residing in or resorting to its area, rendering it unlawful for a district council within that county to grant an injunction to require compliance with an enforcement notice requiring specific Gypsies to discontinue the use of a caravan site which they owned in the green belt.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing appeals by (1) the defendants, Mr Benjamin Brown, Mr Albert Eastwood and Mr Caleb Jones, from Sir Michael Osgood, QC, who, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division on May 21, 1991, had granted Reigate and Banstead Borough Council an injunction restraining the defendants from using their land "Crosswinds", Colne Lane, Horsham, Norwood Hill, Surrey to station caravans and/or pitches, and (2) by the defendants, Mr Harry Smith, Mr Albert Smith and Mr William Smith from Mr Justice Hoffmann who on June 21, 1991 had granted Mole Valley District Council a similar injunction against them in respect of their land. "The

Evergreens", Reigate Road, Beckwithworth, Surrey.

Mr David Friedman, QC and Mr Alan Masser, for defendants in the first action; Mr Patrick Clarkson, QC and Mr Marc Willers, for the defendants in the second action; Mr Gerard Ryan, QC and Mr Timothy Conyngham for the plaintiff councils.

Judgment February 27

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problems confronting the defendants and the councils were social, in nature and fell to be solved in the context of town and country planning policies. Those were matters ultimately for the secretary of state, not for the courts.

LORD BALCOMBE, concurring, said that the main issue was whether the county council's failure to discharge its duty should affect

the exercise of the court's discretion.

The defendants had contended that no injunction should be granted, or the operation of any injunction should be suspended, until the county council provided sufficient caravan sites for the local public interest lay was for the council to determine.

The defendants argued that they were entitled to move to an authorised site as soon as one became available. It was no defence to a claim for an injunction in support of the criminal law for the defendants to say that he would comply with the law if he were offered an inducement acceptable to him.

The court was being asked to reverse the decisions of the authorities to which Parliament had entrusted the relevant decision on the ground not of illegality but of policy. That was not something which the court should do.

The defendant argued that the court was not the appropriate forum for the resolution of disputes between the county council and the plaintiff councils.

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Surrender releases intermediate assignee

Deansplan Ltd v Mahmoud and Another
Before Judge Paul Baker, QC
Judgment February 17

A landlord, by accepting the surrender of a lease from the occupying assignee and releasing him from all his obligations under the lease in return for the handing over of some of his stock of goods, had effectively released intermediate assignees from their direct covenant given to the landlord to pay the rent and to observe the covenants of the lease.

Judge Paul Baker, QC, sitting as a judge of the Chancery Division, so held in proceedings by Deansplan Ltd against Mr Salim Mahmoud, as first defendant, and C. T. (London) Ltd as second defendant, in respect of a lease of factory premises granted in 1972.

Mrs Constance Whippman for Deansplan, Mr Nicholas Harris for C. T. (London) Ltd.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the issue was whether an original lease or an intermediate assignee of a lease who had given a direct covenant to pay the rent and to observe the covenants was released from liability following an agreement between the lessor and an occupying assignee of the lease under which the lessor took a surrender of the lease and some of the assignee's goods in return for relieving the assignee from all claims under the lease.

In short did the release by accord and satisfaction of one covenant release all other cov-

enants undertaking the same obligation? The issue appeared to be novel so far as research by counsel showed. The facts were not in dispute to any significant degree.

In 1972, the plaintiff, Deansplan Ltd, demised a factory unit on an industrial estate at C. T. (London) Ltd to the original lessee for 20 years at a yearly rent of £3,850, but in 1974, the lease was again assigned under licence to C. T. (London) Ltd, which entered into a direct covenant with Deansplan to pay the rent and the covenants of the lease.

After a further licence in 1986 the lease was assigned to Mr Mahmoud, the first defendant. Mr Mahmoud was not a satisfactory tenant and fell into arrears.

Eventually Deansplan dis-

claimed for arrears of rent alleged to amount to £17,866, but only succeeded in recovering £3,099. Mr Mahmoud signed a document dated March 2, 1988, whereby he surrendered the lease in consideration of Deansplan accepting the goods set out in an inventory "in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against me under the terms of the lease and specified in the notice of distress dated March 2, 1988".

Deansplan then demanded the balance of the outstanding rent from C. T. (London) Ltd, but the letter claiming the money did not disclose that there had been a release of all claims against Mr Mahmoud. On that basis a compromise was reached between Deansplan and C. T. (London) Ltd by which the latter paid Deansplan

£18,000, which it sought to recover from Mr Mahmoud under a covenant for indemnity contained in the agreement to hand over the lease.

C. T. (London) Ltd counteracted for retention of the compensation and repayment of the £18,000, on the basis of misrepresentation.

After amendments to the counterclaim allowed on the first day of the hearing, Deansplan conceded that the compromise should be set aside, leaving as the sole issue whether the agreement with Mr Mahmoud of March 2, 1988, was a defense to the claim for the balance as against C. T. (London) Ltd.

After referring to *Baynton v Morgan* (1888) 22 QBD 742; *Matthew v Carting* (1922) 2 AC 180; *Horne Property and Investments Co Ltd v Boardman* [1948] 1 KB 314; *Warford Investments Ltd v Dorking* (1979) 127; *Allied London Investments Ltd v Hambro Life Assurance Ltd* (1983) 269 EG 41; *Selins Street Properties Ltd v Central Fabrica Ltd* (1984) 270 EG 543; *Watson v Smith* (1987) 4 AC 675; *North v Field* (1987) 13 QB 536; *Ex parte Good*, in *Armitage v North* (1987) 5 CLD 46; and *In re W. A. & A. Ltd* [1901] 2 KB 622, His Lordship drew the following conclusions:

1. A release of one joint contractor released the other; there was only one obligation. The release might be under seal or by accord and satisfaction. A covenant not to sue

was not a release. It did not affect the liabilities of the other joint contractor and its effect was a question of construction in the light of surrounding circumstances.

2. The same principles applied to a contract between the creditor and one joint and several debtors. If one joint and several covenant was released, the other could not be satisfied all were released.

Where the obligations were not cumulative, that is, the obligation of each was to perform so far as it had not been performed by any other party, the acceptance of some of the performance in his behalf would release the other. The covenant could not have both the promised performance and some other performance which he had agreed to accept; otherwise the co-contractors could claim contribution or indemnity, which would be a breach of contract with the releasing co-contractors.

The present case would seem to be a clear case of accord and satisfaction. The agreement contained no words of reservation of rights against other parties. Nor was there anything to rebut the *prima facie* meaning of the present case.

Mr Mahmoud was not a bankrupt when he signed the document and was open to a claim to indemnity, which had in fact been made. It might be said that he was not in a position to resist both the seizure of all his goods under a distress and forfeiture of the lease with no practical possibility of relief.

If the landlords had chosen to act in this way, the liability of C. T. (London) Ltd for the balance of the rent could not be resisted. The landlord, however, did not choose to press his rights in that way but chose to bargain with Mr Mahmoud and he had to accept the consequences of that: it was no good his saying that he never intended to release his rights against C. T. (London) Ltd, against whom the claim would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Mr B. E. Erlich, Wattonhouse, Rose & Mew.

Law Report March 3 1992

Assessing fatal damages

Wood v Bentall Simplex Ltd
Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Stagnon and Lord Justice Eddam
Judgment February 27

In assessing damages in a claim brought by a defendant under the Fatal Accidents Act 1976, as amended by the Administration of Justice Act 1982, it is irrelevant that the claimant's loss may be established from one source which might be made good from another by a benefit from the deceased's estate since section 4 required the court to disregard those benefits according to the defendant from the estate.

The Court of Appeal to hold in reserved judgments dismissing the appeal of Bentall Simplex Ltd against the judgment of Mr Justice Leonard on April 27, 1989, awarding Linda Mary Wood the sum of £224,593 in her claim for damages as the widow of Roger Wood for her benefit and for the benefit of her two children under the 1976 Act.

Mr Leonard, QC, for the appellants, Mr Roger Hetherington for Mrs Wood.

LORD JUSTICE EDDAM said that an accident occurred in February 1983 at Land Farm, Heathfield, near West Sussex. Mrs Wood, the widow of Roger Wood, claimed £224,593 of which £214,096 was awarded to her on the basis of pecuniary benefit.

The court first ascertained the extent of the injury to the defendant from the death, or at the stage the damages to be awarded were assessed: *Atiyah v National Coal Board* ([1985] 1 WLR 784, 805).

Lord Justice Fox agreed.

court first ascertained the extent of the injury to the defendant from the death, or at the stage the damages to be awarded were assessed: *Atiyah v National Coal Board* ([1985] 1 WLR 784, 805).

Lord Justice Fox agreed.

LORD STAGHORN said that there was no doubt that the law, to some extent, allowed greater damages to be awarded under the 1976 Act than a strict view of the defendant's loss would justify: *Stanley v Saddique* ([1992] 1 QB 1, 10).

However, before one considered damages under section 4, the court had to determine what loss the defendant had suffered and, if they had inherited the source of the income on which they were dependent, had not lost it.

In the case where the income was in part derived from labour and in part from capital, the court again had to determine the loss and how much of the deceased's income was derived solely from capital which the defendant had inherited.

In the present case there was no adequate answer. If there had been evidence as to what the deceased was capable of earning without capital and if that had been less than his actual income from the farm, his Lordship would have been prepared to award the difference.

The background to the amendment to the 1976 Act included the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Civil Litigation and Compensation for Personal Injury, 1978 (Cmnd 7044), later the, one of the main benefits derived from the deceased's estate should be excluded as deductions from the damages received under the Act.

On the facts of the present case, section 4 of the 1976 Act, as amended, required the benefits accruing to the defendant from the deceased's estate to be disregarded, whether at the stage the

defendant was dependent on capital which the defendant had not lost but had been reduced but there was no such evidence.

The sums which the widow and sons were receiving did not show how much of the deceased's estimated income would have been derived otherwise than from his ability to work. There was probably some element of return on capital but a very small amount.

Solicitors: Wizards; Wansbroughs Willey Hargrave, Bristol.

Route factors relevant to safe load

Wallace-Trowbridge Ltd and Another v Director of Public Prosecutions

Before Lord Justice Nolan and Mr Justice Jowitt
Judgment February 10

In considering whether a load had been adequately secured to a vehicle so as not to cause danger or nuisance, the question was whether the load was adequately secured to the vehicle by straps.

Neil Harris explains how the Criminal Justice Act will change the role of those who look after offenders

Penalty goal for probation officers

The Criminal Justice Act 1991, which will be implemented next October, is radically changing the work of probation officers. Keeping all but the most serious offenders out of prison and introducing a broader range of penalties through the courts, which probation officers must supervise, will increase their workload. The act will also change the role of officers, lead to more recruitment and changes in training.

The work of probation officers covers many activities. They prepare reports for magistrates' and Crown courts on the background, character and attitude of offenders, and sometimes recommend which penalties best suit a particular case.

An offender under a probation order will see a probation officer regularly. The purpose is to discuss the offender's crime, assess its effects, tackle the problems that underlie it, and try to change their behaviour and help them to make some reparation to the community.

Probation officers have to en-

sure the orders of the court are carried out. If their "clients" go to prison, they keep in touch with both them and their families while the sentence is being served.

When prisoners are discharged on parole, the probation service has to supervise them. As officers of the court, members of the service have the difficult task of reconciling their roles of advising, assisting and befriending offenders with that of applying the court's decisions.

Under the new act, probation officers will become a sentence of the court and may be combined with a whole range of other punishments, such as community service work, confinement to hostels at certain times and attendance at day centres. The role of probation officers is now being extended to include the supervision of a wider range of punishments.

Supervising offenders to carry out the court's orders is not an easy task. There are more than 7,000 probation officers in England and Wales in 56 local areas administered by local authority probation committees. Every year, the Home



Welcoming the Act that will widen probation work: Tony Vass of Middlesex Polytechnic

Office sponsors about 300 people to start training, which usually lasts two years and leads to the certificate of qualification in social work. This is gradually being replaced by the Diploma in Social Work.

Preparation includes probation studies, criminology, the law and psychology, and trainees are given two practice placements in such areas as prisons, probation offices and social services departments.

Aspiring probation officers are usually expected to have gained relevant experience in a role that develops their awareness of social problems.

The Home Office, however, is already aware that the initial training that probation officers receive is insufficient for the role they are having to perform. The department is considering the setting up of specialist courses of continuing professional development, and plans are in hand to develop new systems of in-service training.

they approach 30, this is one where mature people are welcome — most trainees are aged between 30 and 45.

Harry Fletcher, of the National Association of Probation Officers, says: "Probation officers are concerned about the implementation of the Criminal Justice Act and the degree to which it will change their job. It will create new penalties, including electronic tagging."

"Courts will be able to combine probation with a range of other measures, including fines, suspended sentences, compulsory community service and insistence that offenders live in a hostel."

"Just as with the introduction of the national curriculum into schools, the Home Office is laying down national standards in an attempt to control the probation service. There are now set standards for report writing, day centres, hostels, probation supervision and discharged prisoners, which take away much of the discretion probation officers once had."

Dr Tony Vass, the head of social work at Middlesex Polytechnic, disagrees. "The act should be welcomed for trying to do many of the things for which social workers have been calling for a long time," he says. "The legislation is a constructive effort to push forward alternatives to prison."

Information: Probation Service Division, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (071-273 3122). A useful booklet, Face to Face, and a list of courses (leaflet SP2) are also available from same address.



Set fair for a career

DIRECTIONS Week '92, which is supported by *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* and runs at the Business Design Centre, Islington, north London, from June 30 to July 4, will combine two career fairs this year. The first, The London Graduate Recruitment Fair, from June 30 to July 2, is organised by London University's careers advisory service.

The second Schools Fair, on July 3 and 4, is for school leavers going into higher education or employment and will provide career counselling covering degree choice, university and vocational training programmes.

Seminars and career workshops will enable all students to meet representatives from business and college.

Information: Schools' Fair hotline 071-782 6872

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- Supporting other Directors and Senior Managers.
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For an information pack and application form, please contact the Personnel Section, East Northamptonshire District Council, Rushden Hall, Rushden, Northants NN10 9Nj. Tel: (0933) 412000 ext 5116. Closing date for receipt of completed application forms: 23/3/92.



EAST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Continued from Page 10

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Berry to head BES company

Tony Berry, former chairman of Blue Arrow, is becoming non-executive chairman of Profit Builder, a Business Expansion Scheme company that will buy and build residential property to rent. Profit Builder will specialise in the north London area, which it believes could be one of the first to recover from the property recession.

Mr Berry, who is chairman of Business Technology Group and a director of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, said: "This is the first time I have been associated with a BES issue and I am delighted to be involved with a company which I believe has the capacity for substantial growth."

Lilleshall slips

Lilleshall, an industrial distribution, engineering and building products group, saw pre-tax profits fall from £2.77 million to £2.4 million in the year to December, up on turnover up from £33.9 million to £36.4 million. Earnings per share slipped to 7.5p (12.7p) and the final dividend is 2.5p (2.45p), making 4p for the year (3.9p).

Thorpe steady

Interim pre-tax profits at FW Thorpe, an industrial lighting manufacturer, remained steady at £630,000 in the six months to December 31, on turnover of £6.9 million. The interim dividend has been increased by 14 per cent to 0.8p.

Doust to go

George Doust, who steered Magnetic Materials Group through a successful bid defence against TT Group last year, is stepping down as chairman. Brian Morris, chief executive, takes over as executive chairman.

Dividend up

Unidare, an Irish engineering group, reported pre-tax profits of £15.09 million (£4.69 million) for the year to December 31, against £15.07 million last year. It is raising the total dividend from 14.2p to 15p, with a 10.5p final.

Brent respire

Brent Walker has had interim financing arrangements extended to March 31. It says it needs more time to restructure its £1.5 billion of debts.

Sellers hand Bowater a package of opportunity

WHEN vendors start providing the finance as well as the opportunity, you can be pretty sure that the buyer is on to a good thing.

"Forced seller" was not a phrase that David Lyon, Bowater's chief executive, was prepared to use yesterday, as he unveiled the £444 million purchase of DRG Packaging and Cope Allman Packaging. However, his vendors have certainly smoothed the acquisition path.

Société de Banque Thomson, the majority owner of Pennington Investments, is providing £157 million of the £212 million consideration for DRG Packaging, in the form of a four-year loan at an interest rate of just 6.3 per cent. The sale of Cope Allman for £232 million has been eased by a five-year loan at 5 per cent from ADT Finance BV, a company clearly linked to the minority owner of Quoteplan, the vendor of Cope Allman.

With a further £25 million swapped into 6.3 per cent money, Bowater has £232 million of the total £444 consideration financed at 6.3 per cent or lower, which must boost the board's confidence that the acquisitions will enhance earnings this year even before they begin to work their magic on margins.

By going on to raise £34 million through a one-for-three rights issue, the company has limited the damage to its balance sheet (gearing rises from 23 per cent to 35 per cent) and has also ensured that it can meet the capital expenditure that the acquisitions will doubtless demand.

Sonia Falaschi, of UBS Phillips & Drew, forecasts £150 million of profits this year and earnings per share of 50.4p. At 765p, the shares are 40p or so above the theoretical ex-rights price and on an earnings multiple of more than 15. Somewhat of a misnomer.

Security Services

SHARES in Security Services and Securicor, known as the Securicor twins, have shown a supercharged performance since the beginning of the year. They are up by around a third, while the FT-SE 100



Calm confidence: David Lyon borrowed £232 million at 6.3 per cent or less

index has gained a mere 5 per cent or so.

The driving force behind these spectacular gains has been the idea that sooner or later, BT, which partners the Securicor group in the Celinet mobile phone operation, will get round to buying in the 40 per cent minority in Celinet which it does not own.

Such a move would involve a great deal of regulatory attention, notably from the Office of Fair Trading. Once the telecommunications industry watchdog, and even the trade and industry department, the sponsoring ministry behind both cellular and PCN (Personal Communication Network) licences. But the logic for BT is attractive and the likely £2 billion outlay is well within its substantial resources.

BT's heavy investment in McCaw, the American cellular group, stresses the importance which it attaches to mobile telephony. It must therefore have been galling to see Celinet losing ground last to Vodafone, its cellular rival. New management at Celinet

is recovering lost ground, but from 1993 onwards, when the new PCN networks go live, cellphones will face some cheaper competition.

In Europe, BT will compete with BT's own hard wire services. It would suit BT to integrate all its telephone services industrially. Financially, full ownership of Celinet makes sense too. Discounted cash flow calculations value Celinet at £2.1 billion. Assuming a purchase premium of 25 per cent implies a further 50 per cent upside on Security Services' shares and 37 per cent for Securicor A shares. Both still have long-term attractions.

ASW Holdings

THIS time last year, analysts were asking whether the European steel price war would blow itself out by the summer, enabling ASW Holdings, the Welsh steel and wire group led by Alan Cox, to make a spectacular second-half recovery. Alas, almost all their projections proved too optimistic. Signs of capacity being knocked out are, in the

company's words, little more than straws in the wind.

Over the past 12 months, prices have fallen by an average of 10 to 15 per cent, from a level that had changed little since 1985. ASW, one of the lowest-cost producers in Europe, did well to maintain any profit at all in such a hostile environment, so a £2.3 million profit before tax (£40.3 million) was by no means a disastrous performance.

Having assumed a price pick-up a year ago, most analysts are now factoring little or no recovery into their current-year forecasts for ASW, which range from a loss of £2.5 million to a £5 million profit. However, most are agreed that the company, which has no net debt, will attempt to maintain the dividend at last year's level of 9p. That would give the shares an attractive 9.5p yield, underpinning their value. Even so, in the light of steel's stubborn refusal to obey the laws of the market, it is too early to start buying for a possible 1993 recovery.

Nikkei gains slightly

New York — Shares were steady in morning trading after recovering from early losses suffered on a batch of economic data that started selling in bonds, analysts said. The Dow Jones industrial average edged up 1.33 points to 3,269.

□ Frankfurt — Shares were almost motionless for the second trading day in a row. The Dax index closed 2.74 points higher at 1,747.87. (Reuters)

□ Singapore — Prices ended sharply lower with shipyard shares leading the falls. The

Marine Engineering Co fell 1.14 per cent to 1,460.50. Ship-

yard share prices fell in early trading after Jurong Ship-

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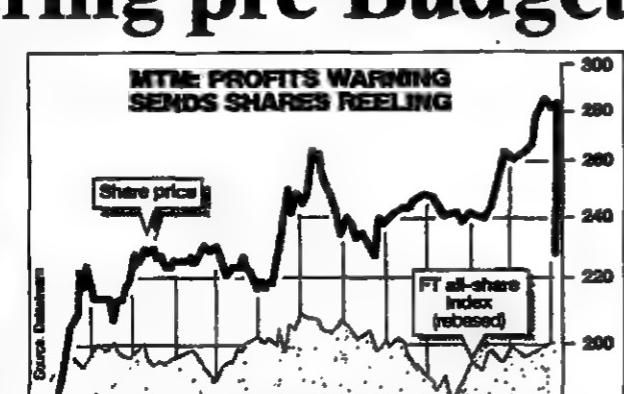
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Institutions on the sidelines suffering pre-Budget blues



After recovering with Glaxo 4p to 785p, after touching 760p, while SmithKline Beecham hardened 5p to 923p, after 895p, and ICI recovered a 13p fall to end unchanged at £12.93. Fisons

climbed 7p to 393p before its full-year figures today, expected to show profits dropping from £230 million to £190 million. However, speculators have been buying the shares in the hope that the gloomy figures will prompt a bid for the company. British

taking the view that the bad news is over and that the group can now be regarded as a long-term recovery stock. BAe closed 8p dearer at 325p.

News of a rights issue from Bowater meant a volatile day for the shares which touched

the £1.25 level, having been 40p or so above the 10p level. The shares closed 1p up to 115p and ended at 124p, a premium of 9p.

Business Technology, the office equipment group headed by the former Blue Arrow chairman Tony Berry, marked time at 30p. The group has disposed of its Copystar Midland subsidiary to the management for £500,000 and the majority of its finance lease receivables to Lloyds Bowmaker at the book value of £2.4 million. Mr Berry says BTG has also reduced group debt.

Mutuals Bank continued to make headway in the wake of the recent better than expected figures, climbing 1p to 278p. Barclays also firms 1p to 362p, National Westminster 4p to 315p and Lloyds 7p to 420p.

Uasher Walker (BFD 1/1/92) 160 Rights Issues

Fleming Japanese Warrants 36

Latin Amer Inc & Ap 110p

Lever Bros

Welcome moves for Wellcome

It was a churlish of the stock market to wipe £500 million off the value of Wellcome shares on the news of the trust's share sale in view of frequent City complaints about scarcity of Wellcome stock. Only 25 per cent of the group, capitalised at more than £9 billion, is freely available at present.

The fall in the price was partly due to profit taking before what will be a substantial private sector issue. Wellcome shares have more than doubled to 1066p in the last 12 months, and the trust's timing appears impeccable. But there was also needless concern over rumours that the issue would be priced at a premium to shares now traded in the market. Institutional shareholders are more used to issues priced at a discount.

Yesterday Flemming was doing his best to knock the "premium" rumour, a crazy idea at the best of times, on the head. For the issue to work it will have to be priced at a level close to the existing shares.

After price, the second main concern is timing. The trust is saying July at the earliest but even that may be an optimistic. Advisers appear to have been brought on board only in the last month and an international all-singing all-dancing issue of this size and complexity is not going to be put together overnight, even assuming the Court and the Charity Commissioners give their agreement straight away. Then there are the stiff American regulatory hurdles to clear. Before July we have a General Election which could also affect the issue and the stock market. The trust has made it clear that this is no forced sale and if the market conditions are not right it will simply wait. Hopefully the wait will not be too long. The issue makes sense for the trust, sense for Wellcome and sense for medical research. It also makes sense for the battalions of bankers, lawyers and advisers who stand to make hefty fees. Perhaps it is too much to hope that they remember the shares they are selling belong to a charity and tailor the fees accordingly.

Low power

John Wakeham may be hoping that energy policy does not figure largely in the election campaign. To many laymen, our legacy from the past looks like an enormous muddle and in the hands of opposition spokesmen the current lack of direction is a pure gold on the hustings. The elephantine nuclear programme has produced at vast expense a mouse in the shape of a levy on consumers which pushes up the cost of power. Attempts to introduce competition from foreign coal could drastically reduce the size of a domestic industry which produces secure, if more expensive supplies, which should nevertheless have some place in any balanced portfolio of fuels for generation. Finally superclean gas, however environmentally favourable, may well be producing more expensive energy than old fashioned coal fired stations due in part to special arrangements made to facilitate the privatisation of the regional electricity companies. The power generation industry frequently tells anyone who cares to listen that in real terms the cost of electricity is bound to rise over the next few years.

British industry might have expected a better outcome than the above which is probably a fair approximation to the way that government critics would describe the current state of play. In the days ahead, Mr Wakeham would do well to prepare some more favourable explanations if indeed they are possible. Otherwise he will be open to the charge that the much vaunted thrust of privatisation in search of increased competition is failing miserably to deliver the obvious by-product — falling real electricity prices.

George Brock reports from Brussels on the race to boost green credentials without pushing economies deeper into recession

President Bush announces tighter controls on chemicals that damage the ozone layer. Within a few days, the European Community brings forward its own deadlines for the switch to ozone-friendly substitutes — noting in passing that its new rules are a little tougher than the controls that the American president has just passed.

Last Friday, David Trippier, the environment minister met representatives of British industry to see if Britain can go even faster than the Community. There is something going on here, and the leap-frogging policy changes are not just caused by alarming new research showing that the hole in the ozone is becoming larger.

Competition between states for good green credentials is hot because of what the entire environmental world simply calls Rio.

The United Nations conference on environment and development (Unced) in Rio de Janeiro, to be held in June, is turning into a contest of Olympic proportions between governments. They are lining up to show they are greener than the opposition, if by only a shade.

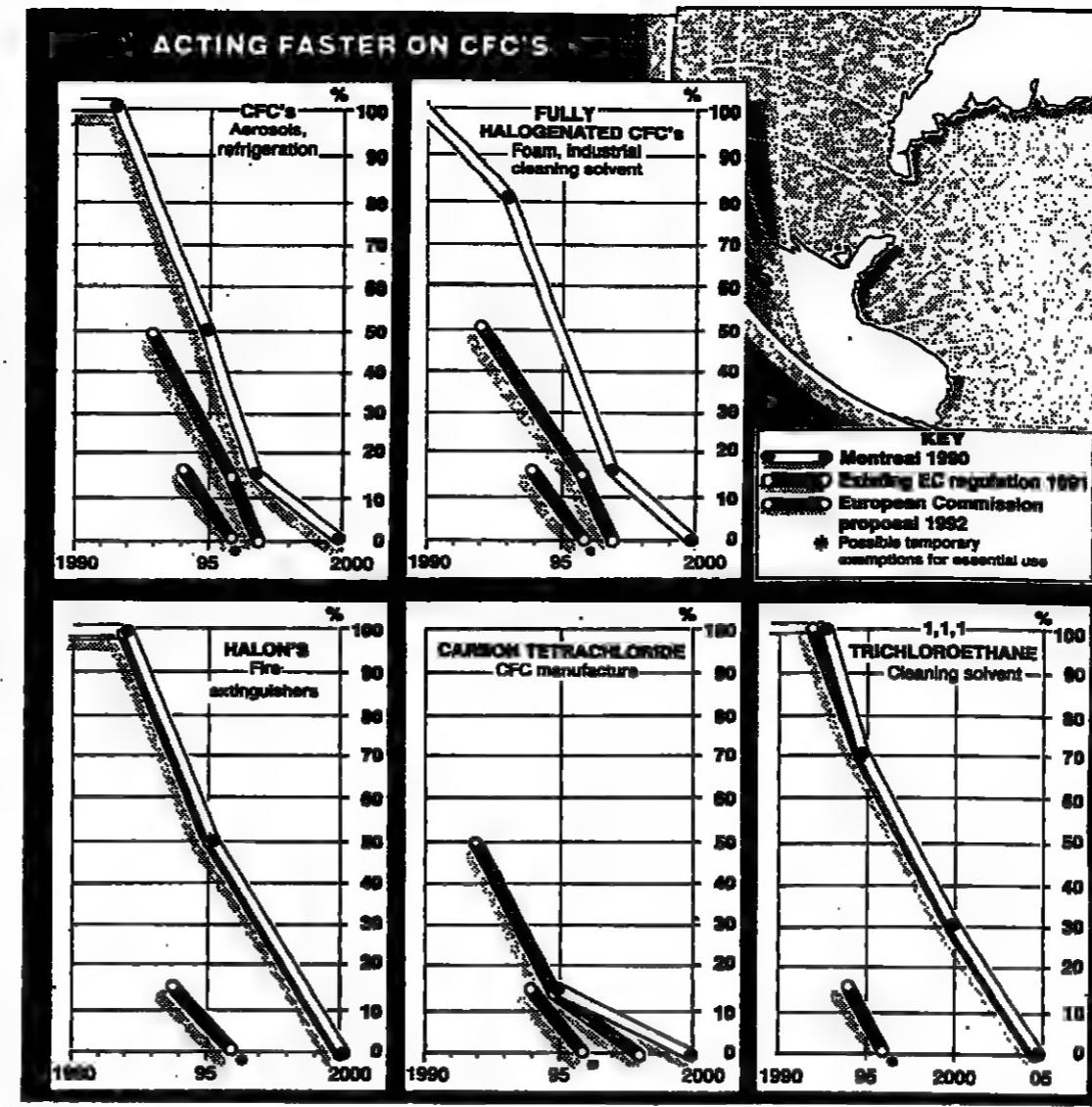
There are no prizes for moving so far ahead of the others that your economy is crippled by costs not shared by others. The North wants to extend tough anti-pollution rules to the Third World; the South wants financial help to catch up.

Will the conference accelerate the drive towards energy taxes? Europe is tipping towards fiscal incentives to cut fuel consumption. America is wary and Japan is waiting for others to move first. Rio may be for politicians, but it has huge potential effects on business and industry. As the conference deadline approaches, recession is slowing some of last year's radicalism.

Maurice Strong, the Canadian businessman in charge of Rio, has modestly billed the conference as "the most important meeting in the history of humanity." Whether the assembled ministers can change the course of events is less clear. The preparations for the conference, both intellectual and logistical, are falling behind.

Pressure groups will have their own conference alongside that of the government leaders. About 20,000 people are likely to attend. American Indians who were invited to stay in reproduction reappears have demanded hotel rooms instead. Green groups have demanded the air conditioning be ozone-friendly and the food is politically correct. Unfortunately the head of the pressure group conference was smugged on the day that he arrived in Rio.

Most galling of all for the EC, its projected European Environment



Agency may be upstaged by a suggestion from President Bush for a world environment agency. The European body has never come into existence because the French government is refusing to agree the site for its headquarters.

The momentum taking governments towards tough European green taxes is slackening. Last year, Carlo Ripa di Meana, the European Community's environment commissioner, began edging Europe towards a huge energy tax of \$10 a barrel of oil or equivalent in the late Nineties.

He argues that is the only way the Community's commitments can be met. The EC has promised carbon dioxide emissions will be levelled off at 1990 levels by the year 2000 — Britain has given itself a five-year extension — in the global attempt to cut down on gases that contribute to global warming. Signor Ripa di Meana conceded, however, the other day that the only agreement that he will be able to pack in his briefcase for the Rio conference will be that the Community's states are "considering" a tax.

Equally importantly, the Community will make the introduction of a carbon tax conditional on similar taxes being levied in America and Japan. Until last month, this crucial point had been left vague. But at a Community environment ministers

meeting in Estoril, Signor Ripa di Meana finally said that any unilateral introduction of a tax would be "very costly".

He said: "I could not now frankly suggest that if we face a blank refusal from America and Japan then we would have to reconsider."

Last year, Signor Ripa di Meana, with allies but many millions of citizens behind him, argued that ideas of economic progress must be adapted to ecological prudence. Jacques Delors and a majority of his colleagues are reluctant to hobble European industry with extra costs just as the 1992 single market may bring economic equality with America and Japan closer.

Similar debates take place between the government departments in Whitehall. Michael Heseltine's environment department is convinced that global warming cannot be tackled without a fundamental switch to fiscal methods. The Treasury is instinctively sceptical and waiting to judge the fine print of the EC commission's draft directive — which is due to be published at the end of April — and its possible effects on industrial costs.

Public protest and consumer pressure on the environment tends to focus on scientists' most recent revelations. The year opened with a batch of measurements of the hole in the ozone layer over the Antarctic that showed it was bigger than

previously thought. Researchers are now confident enough to put figures on the likely global increases in eye cataracts and skin cancers. Weird and previously unknown mutations in small creatures and plants are being reported by scientists in Chile.

At the end of last month, EC environment ministers agreed in principle to a new schedule for eliminating chlorofluorocarbons and substitutes by the end of 1995, coming into line with an initiative taken a few weeks before by Britain, Denmark and Germany. In this field, the scientific argument is over and the bargaining is about cost and speed. The schedule-makers find large multinationals adapt quickly and profitably, to new rules but smaller firms cannot keep up.

The bulk of CFCs are used in refrigerators, but other "ozone-depleters" are used in fire-fighting equipment, insulating foam and for cleaning precision engineering and circuit boards. The United Nations has just released a study analysing the practical implications of trying to eliminate every ozone-depleting substance within the next few years.

The study, co-chaired by a British environment department official, concludes that even in developing countries consumption of virtually all CFCs and halons can be ended by 1995-7. Phasing them out too fast may, however, bring other environmental risks or increase risks to human health. Substitutes and alternatives, the report cautions, should be submitted to rigorous testing and need to be available in adequate quantity.

ICI, the largest manufacturer of CFCs and substitutes in Britain, estimates that, in this country alone, the cost of the change for producing and consuming firms is between £10 billion and £15 billion. Mike Harris, the regulations manager in the firm's fluorochlorocarbons division, says ICI can close its CFC plants by the end of 1995 and that phase-out can be speeded up in some areas. But he says that environmentally friendly substitutes are currently available for only 5 per cent of demand.

That poses serious problems for changing the medical aerosols used by asthmatics. New sprays, which do not use CFCs, have been designed but they have to pass years of safety testing before production can start. There are difficulties in producing a safe substitute for chemicals to clean aircraft gyroscopes. No civil airliner may take off from a British airport without a halon fire extinguishing system. Adequate substitutes are not yet available in quantity.

"It is not impossible to find other chemicals for these essential uses," says Mr Harris. "It is worthwhile spending that money. In the long term it is a good investment. Right now, in the middle of the biggest recession of the century, I don't think that our governments are going to be subsidising the change. Where do you find £10-£15 billion?" ICI might spend 1 or 2 per cent of that, leaving the remaining 98 per cent to be found by smaller firms. Some of them are still in blissful ignorance of what is happening.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Bowater trio win by a neck

NORMAN Ireland, chairman of Bowater and a man not normally known for his sartorial elegance, shocked the City yesterday — when he spoke about its £444 million acquisition and £333 million rights issue — by abandoning his customary wool waistcoat and appearing in a lurid paisley and floral tie. The effect was magnified by the presence of finance director Michael Hartnell, in an equally loud orange and yellow neck tie, and chief executive David Lyon, who was similarly attired. The catalyst behind this dramatic transformation was Lyon's Alabama-born wife Lillis. "She has been privy to all that has been going on here for several months and she thought that we had all had such a hard time that, when the deal was finally complete, we ought to feel good about ourselves," explains Lyon. "She went off and carefully selected one tie for each of us, and the first I knew of it was on Sunday night." The delighted Ireland cast off his waist coat at the meeting so that the tie could be fully appreciated. "He particularly likes daffodils but Lillis couldn't find a tie with daffodils on it — so he had to settle for yellow flowers instead," Lyon adds.

Back to the Mile

The partnership that runs Phoenix Securities — the corporate finance company that John Craven, chairman of Morgan Grenfell, helped to found — will have its numbers boosted to seven next week, when Michael Butt returns to



eventually merged with Sedgwick Forbes. The introduction to Phoenix came, indirectly, via Inseed, Europe's answer to Harvard Business School. Craven is chairman of Inseed's council and Andrew Large, a Phoenix non-executive director — due to become chairman of the SIB in June — is also an Inseed old boy.

Old school ties

THE old school tie network is alive and thriving in all places. Liverpool's Tomlinson, aged 44, co-founder of Silksworth, the Liverpool investment management and advice group — which has a second office in London — has been left to run the firm on his own, after the departure of his partner Michael Hope. Hope has joined another Liverpool firm, Rathbone, taking many clients with him. Undeterred, Tomlinson, in his hour of service of Ralph Osborne, a former UBS Phillips & Drew gilt-edged market maker. He reveals that Osborne, once a partner of Liverpool, has joined another Liverpool firm — which P&D bought — went to school with him at the Liverpool Institute. Another fellow pupil, even better known, was Bechtel Paul McCartney. "I was in the first year when he was in the sixth," recalls Tomlinson. Osborne, in his new job, will be turning his back on gilt and concentrating instead on fund management. "We want to expand our client base through personal contacts," explains Tomlinson. "Yes, we are looking to recruit more people, but they will have to be people who can bring clients with them."

CAROL LEONARD

Market forces benefit consumers

From F.G. de L. Rutherford

Sir, Mr Potter (Business News, February 28) discourages the importation of cheap coal because he feels that PowerGen should use the more expensive British coal.

Why? So that they are forced to charge more for electricity and put up the costs of those industries that are profitable!

To deny access to the cheapest products is to defraud the consumer. If there are to be casualties in our moribund domestic industries, it is because their time has come. The financial and

No regrets

From J.W. Smith

Sir, Much has been said and written about the blessings of wider share ownership — no doubt with a view to strengthening the free enterprise system.

But can the wage earner confidently invest hard-earned savings, when there is so much fraud and incompetence on the part of those with whom he is encouraged by the government to entrust money? Nor is any safeguard really provided by "independent

Back to basics

From W.R. Greatrex

Sir, Auto manufacturers are losing money, cutting back their labour forces and yet still speaking of "increasing productivity" as the solution.

Does no one realise that cars have become better-made, they therefore, with careful maintenance, can last longer? Style means much less than reliability and economy, and the greatest economy of all is to retain one's present car for another year, or two, or five; ask the parents of any young family striving to live within their means; ask

any pensioner, of whom there will be more and more each year.

Thus the market for new cars in the developed countries will continue to shrink. One solution might be for a British company to switch production to one, basic, no-frills product (as Henry Ford did with his Model T) and attempt to capture the Eastern European market, before Japan does.

Yours truly,
W.R. GREATREX,
The Highlands,
Great Doward,
Symonds Yat,
Herefordshire.

Treasures from the Revenue

From Mrs C.M. Bingham

Sir, I treasure (despite his consequent fees) a recent letter from my accountant, commenting on the third or fourth revised assessment of my tax liability, and containing the memorable phrase "needless to say, the Revenue has got it wrong again".

Now I have added a gem of a different kind, from the Revenue itself.

On January 13, I wrote by first class post to Cumbernauld, enclosing a very large cheque. On February 24, I received a form letter, dated February 11. It begins, "Thank you for your communication of (blank)." The box ticked below is "The matter is receiving attention and a reply will be issued in due course".

One wonders how much it cost, in paper, postage and clerical time, to send this entirely useless letter.

Yours faithfully,
C.M. BINGHAM,
Word Skills,
24A Church Road,
Cheadle Hulme,
Cheshire.

Capital choice

From R.W. Fryer

Sir, I welcome Professor Elton's letter (Business News, February 27) proposing to equate capital allowances with depreciation provisions. However, this would have to be an optional alternative to the present allowances, which were introduced in 1946 when, as now, capital expenditure needed to be encouraged but profits might not justify large depreciation provisions.

Yours sincerely,
R.W. FRYER,
8 Oak Hill Lane, Ipswich.

HOW WELL PREPARED ARE YOU FOR THE ODD CATASTROPHE?



A customer who goes bust unexpectedly can have a catastrophic effect on you, your business, your employees and your shareholders.

Credit insurance is the answer, but which company should you go with? And under what terms? With the number of insurers in the market now, you need a good specialist broker more than ever.

We're the largest credit insurance broker in Europe, placing business on a regular basis with all the leading underwriters.

With the benefit of our expertise, you'll be able to choose the right insurer, the right policy, at the right price.

Find out more from Stephen Buer or Bryan Squibb on 071 235 1754. Before the unexpected happens to you.

CIA

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13 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HH.

UNIT TRUST PRICES

	Bid	Offer	+/-	%		Bid	Offer	+/-	%		Bid	Offer	+/-	%		Bid	Offer	+/-	%	
ABERY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS						Cash	318.00	346.00	-58	-16%										
BDI Holdings Plc, International						do-Acc	313.00	346.00	-59	-16%										
Monetary Fund	92.22	92.22	-	0.01	2.47	Monetary Fund	312.00	342.00	-30	-9%										
Instrument Fund	102.22	102.22	-	0.01	2.47	do-Acc	312.00	342.00	-30	-9%										
Standard Fund	47.37	47.37	-	0.10	2.19	Monetary Fund	350.00	380.00	-30	-7.6%										
Standard Fund	52.55	52.55	-	0.23	2.74	do-Acc	350.00	380.00	-30	-7.6%										
Global Fund	71.80	71.80	-	0.23	2.53	Monetary Fund	360.00	390.00	-30	-7.6%										
Global Fund	77.80	77.80	-	0.23	2.53	do-Acc	360.00	390.00	-30	-7.6%										
Global Fund	112.20	112.20	-	0.23	2.53	Monetary Fund	370.00	400.00	-30	-7.6%										
Global Fund	118.20	118.20	-	0.23	2.53	do-Acc	370.00	400.00	-30	-7.6%										
ARTINVEST MANAGEMENT LTD						Equity Fund	196.19	202.00	-5	-2.5%										
10 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen AB9 1LZ						do-Acc	1105.00	1140.00	-5	-3.5%										
2024 GANTVO, Dundee DD1 8SS						Equity Fund	196.19	202.00	-5	-2.5%										
071 376 40601						do-Acc	1105.00	1140.00	-5	-3.5%										
ARTINVEST MANAGEMENT LTD						Equity Fund	113.20	117.00	-4	-3.4%										
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Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your right-hand column for the price only. Add them up to get your overall total and check this against the dividend figure. If it matches you have won £100. If not, deduct the difference from the total and if you still have money left over, add it to the procedure on the back of your card. Always keep your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No	Company	Group	Code or Name
1	Land Sec	Property	
2	Andrews Sykes	Industrial	
3	Steddy	Building/Bds	
4	MTL Int'l	Electrical	
5	Aus New Z	Banks/Disc	
6	West Scotland	Building/Bds	
7	Sloane Brothers	Property	
8	Hay Newman	Industrial	
9	Gr Portland	Property	
10	Hastings Hm	Dispensary/St	
11	LASMO	Oil/Gas	
12	F & O Oil	Transport	
13	Glen	Industrial	
14	Pendragon	Motors/Air	
15	Merchant Retail	Foods	
16	Powell Duffryn	Transport	
17	Akros	Industrial	
18	Spring Ram	Industrial	
19	Logica	Electrical	
20	Unisys	Oil/Gas	
21	Stainless Metal	Industrial	
22	Weldhampton D	Building	
23	Flame	Industrial	
24	Dairy Farm Ind	Dispensary/St	
25	Hillsons	Foods	
26	Nat West	Banks/Disc	
27	Kwik Fit	Motors/Air	
28	Sage Cpl	Electrical	
29	Stiver Gp	Paper/Pulp	
30	Ocean Wheal	Transport	
31	Matthews B	Foods	
32	Tiboucha	Transport	
33	Wespac	Banks/Disc	
34	Amber Day	Dispensary/St	
35	AAE Inv	Industrial	
36	Meyer Inv	Building/Bds	
37	Wates	Property	
38	Asbury (Lewes)	Dispensary/St	
39	Woolridge	Oil/Gas	
40	Vokes	Electrical	
41	Barclays	Banks/Disc	
42	Lockers	Motors/Air	
43	Euro Disney	Leisure	
44	Strong & Fisher	Shares/Ltd	

© Times Newspapers Ltd. Total

Weekly Dividend					
Please make a note of your daily goals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper					
MON					
High	Low	Company	Price	Yd	PE

There were no valid claims for the Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. The £2,000 will be added to today's competition.

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP					
311	311	Abbey Plc	302	1.25	125
312	312	Barclays	302	1.25	125
313	313	Bankers Trust	302	1.25	125
314	314	Bank of America	302	1.25	125
315	315	Bankers Trust	302	1.25	125
316	316	Bankers Trust	302	1.25	125
317	317	Bankers Trust	302	1.25	125
318	318	Bankers Trust	302	1.25	125
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406	406	Bank			

Combermere to pick up winning thread

FOLLOWING that indifferent performance in the *Racing Post* Chase at Kempton ten days ago, Combermere can pick up the winning thread at Warwick by landing the Culinaire Crudwell Cup in the care of Jimmy Frost.

Even though he had won a valuable handicap chase over three miles at Ascot previously, it was always on the cards that Combermere would find Kempton too sharp in a fast-run race, especially since he was also 6lb out of the handicap.

Today, in a field headed by Woodgate, he should be more at ease since he will be racing over three miles and five furlongs on softish ground.

When Combermere was ready to take on his brother, Morley Street, other timber-toppers like Champion Hurdle star, have earned the right to do so, nothing wins and loses races really. He's grown up from a 6-year-old, man!

Next week could see Combermere and his brother, Peter, his wife, Sue, and Dave Phipps, trainer, father, doing something else.

Woodgate, Bigsun, Rubika and Team Challenge are the Grand National entries involved this afternoon.

Woodgate, so often a tower of strength at Warwick in the past, was a bitter disappointment when he finished last

MICHAEL PHILLIPS

behind David's Duky over this course and distance four weeks ago, while Bigsun has looked a shadow of his former self this season even though he did manage a win in a four-horse race at Sandown in the autumn.

Rubika, who won today's

covert trophy 12 months

ago, enters the fray again

having been let down by his

poor jumping at Newcastle

last time when he finished

fourth in the Elder Chase.

While Team Challenge and

Bit Of A Clown are both

strong on stamina and in-

form too, they are unlikely to beat Combermere on these terms.

The safest bet on the War-

wick card, though, is surely

that sprightly 14-year-old

Eastern Destiny, who is nap-

ed to win the Varley Horses'

Chase.

After making a successful

start to the current campaign

at Hereford, Eastern Destiny

then recorded his fifth con-

secutive win last month.

The winner of the Water-

gall Maiden Hurdle should

come from a short com-

prising Bishops Island, Cam-

erlot Knight and Sworded

Knight.

Well as Bishops Island and

Sworded Knight have shaped

in races won by Hawthorn

Blaze and Mighty Mogul at

Newbury and Worcester, I

still marginally prefer Cam-

erlot Knight, who was runner-

up to the unbeaten Native

Fride at Bangor.

David Jones dies

The former jockey David Jones, winner of the 1945 Cheltenham Gold Cup on Red Rower, has died in a Cheltenham nursing home.

Jones, aged 84, rode profes-

sionally for 47 years, winning his first race in October 1925

and was still riding work 18

months ago.

It is hard to envisage the

second and third beating him

this time as the handicapper

has allowed them only 3lb.

Woodgate, Bigsun, Rubika

and Team Challenge are the

Grand National entries in-

volved this afternoon.

Woodgate, so often a tower

of strength at Warwick in the

past, was a bitter disappoint-

ment when he finished last

POINT-TO-POINT BY BRIAN BEEL

ROBERT Alner's total win-

ners for the season advanced

to eight with a double, for the

fourth successive week, at the

Duke of Beaufort's point-to-

point on Saturday.

A 25-length win on Spring

Fawn was followed up in the

first division of the restricted

with last week's Mendip

Farmers' maiden winner,

Baron Bob.

For the most impressive

performance here, however,

was Rushing Wild, who made

all to win the open in the

fastest time of the day. This

was the first of two winners

for Richard Barber's stable

and rider Justin Farthing.

The second success was not

so easy with the five-year-old

Baron's Heir just holding off

Kind Of Magic.

The day's most successful

rider was Andrew Hickman

with a four-timer on Proff-

gate, Pike's Glory, Sir Wager

and The Liger; Louie at the

Mid-Surrey Farmers.

George Cooper, at the

Cambridge University, won

his third race this season,

on Car's Choice in a good club

RMC qualifier here, Skyrange

beat Fort Hall.

In the same sponsor's race

at the East Devon, Janine

Mills just got Millstream up

to beat Linda Blackford up

to the favourite, Roving Glean.

Final Chant, who had

chased Dun Gay Lass home

on his last outing in a hunter

chase at Keise, returned to

racing between the flags at

the Simeon to win the

only Land Rover qualifier.

Philip Schofield's double

at the South Cornwall, on

Confused Express, and

Sportsnews, kept him level

pegging with Alner at the top

of the riders' table.

POINT-TO-POINT BY BRIAN BEEL

3.10 WITTENBORG UK LTD HANDICAP

(E2,631; 1m 21f) (6)

1 210 BELMORIAN 123 (G,F) R O Ballou 7-10

2 2141 MODESTO 2 (G,G,B) Cunningham-Brown

3 3125 HINARI VIDEO 10 (G,D,F,G) P Howling 4-10

4 5-54 PANDER DANCER 10 (G,C,F,G) P Howling 4-10

5 5-51 GALAXY EXPRESS 14 (G,D) E Eden 4-10

6 5-52 BECKONING 12 (G,D) J Lewis 4-10

7 4-44 BARBARA'S CUTIE 0 (G,D) R Coakhill 4-10

8 4024 INSWINGER 3 (G,W) Higgins 6-8

9 5-53 STYLISH 10 (G,D) M Wilson 4-10

10 5-54 BELMORIAN 123 (G,F) P Howling 4-10

11 5-55 BELMORIAN 123 (G,F) P Howling 4-10

12 5-56 BELMORIAN 123 (G,F) P Howling 4-10

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36 5-80 BELMORIAN 123 (G,F) P Howling 4-10

37 5-81 BELMORIAN 123 (G,F) P Howling 4-10

38 5-82 BELMORIAN 123 (G,F) P Howling 4-10

39 5-83 BELMORIAN 123 (G,F) P Howling 4-10

40 5-84 BELMORIAN 123 (G,F) P Howling 4-10

South Africa pay for wayward bowling in cricket World Cup

Sri Lankans have a field day

FROM JOHN WOODCOCK
IN WELLINGTON

WHAT next? I wonder? Six days after beating Australia by nine wickets in Sydney, South Africa lost here yesterday to Sri Lanka. In less than a week they have run the whole gamut of their emotions.

There was no questioning the merit of Sri Lanka's victory. They bowled and fielded better than the South Africans, and paced their innings well enough to get home by three wickets with one ball to spare. Such surprises as this are the very essence of the World Cup, and, for a little while anyway, Sri Lanka can rejoice in a share of second place in the table, even if they have played one match more than all the others.

No Sri Lankan side can have fielded better than this one did yesterday. The South Africans said, before going out to field themselves, that they would be delighted to match them.

Jayasurya held two splendid catches at short extra cover. Hathurusinghe a stinging one in the deep, and Mahanama threw our Richardson with an exhilarating return. The enthusiasm and confidence were to be seen spreading through the side. Aravinda de Silva, the Sri Lanka captain, described it as one of their greatest wins, and he was undoubtedly right.

Only Kuiper, Kirsten and Rhodes looked at all like getting on top of the Sri Lankan bowling. Wessels, who had put Sri Lanka in, bated too long for too few. After 35 overs he had made only 19, and when at last he began to quicken up he was soon caught and bowled. With Kirsten having driven Kalpage, the off spinner, to long-off two balls earlier, South Africa had two new batsmen at the wicket with only 14 overs left and a mere 114 runs on the board.

They thought the pitch very slow, as they had in Auckland when losing to New Zealand on Saturday. This was not a complaint so much as a submission. A fair degree of improvisation was called for, and on the day the batsmen to have the best touch for that was Ranatunga, who came in when Sri Lanka were themselves falling behind the clock and played the match-win-



Sweeping all before him: Ranatunga, the man of the match, guides Sri Lanka to victory yesterday

ning innings. With seven needed from the last over, bowled by Donald, Ranatunga had the good sense to see that Kalpage was run out of the first ball when a mudle ensued; he lofted the second over wide mid-on for four, took a single off the next, and then kept his fingers crossed. In the event, Ramanayake hit the fifth ball through the covers for four.

Earlier, Mahanama had taken his aggregate for this World Cup to 207 at an average of 69, which puts him at the head of the field. Kirsten comes second with 186 runs, also from three innings. By surviving Donald's blistering opening spell

tomorrow, with India needing to win to keep alive hopes of qualifying for the semi-finals. Pakistan hope to have Imran Khan back to lead the side after missing the match against England with a shoulder injury. (Reuters)

CORRECTION: England v Pakistan (Mar 1). Pakistan batsman Wasim Akram 50-1, Afzal Javed 3-1-0, not published.

SAUAFRICA

"K C Weesie c and b Ranatunga" — 40
"A P Kallis b Richardson" — 18
"P D Studd b Richardson" — 0

BOWLING: Donald 2.0-0-45-2; McMillan

10.2-3-1; Henry 10.0-1-1; Sherriff 10.1-0-3;

McGill 8.0-0-25-1; Kirsten 8.0-2-1.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-12, 3-22, 4-37,

5-54, 6-103, 7-181.

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FOOTBALL

Liverpool forced to include Whelan

BY IAN ROSS

not only have been losing a service in the country, they would have said the same to the cricketing world.

If the World Cup Sydney has not yet caused the public as expected, the prime reason has been the failure of television but the Australian team was sent with a variety of rules. Australia were to include a fourth of the team on Sunday if the result would have been to participate as the host nation's full.

Despite being all set with a variety of rules, Australia were to include a fourth of the team on Sunday if the result would have been to participate as the host nation's full.

A s it is, yesterday's newspapers were confident the side has won the right to be included in the tournament news gave a surprise to the world. Whelan, aged 30, has undergone two operations on a damaged knee since his last first team outing against Everton on August 31. Although Whelan played, and scored, in a reserve team fixture against Manchester United at the weekend, he is still not fully fit and with only non-national players permitted to run in the Liverpool squad tomorrow, may not figure in Whelan's plans.

"The fact that Ronnie Whelan is travelling with us shows how ridiculous is the situation in which we have got ourselves into," Whelan said. "I have too many injury problems to announce a squad and I can guarantee that I will not be in a position to name a full complement of substitutes."

Whelan's main problem is that those players who are regarded as doubtful starters — McManaman and Marsh — are both English. The loss of either would further reduce his already limited options. Every senior professional who is capable of walking across the runway will board today's flight from Liverpool Airport.

Despite the mounting problems, Whelan still believes his side, whatever its make-up, to be capable of reaching the competition's

final four. After spending two years with Genoa's neighbours, Sampdoria, he understands better than most, the psyche of the modern Italian footballer.

I know how deeply Italians worry about big games and they will be deeply concerned at the moment," he said. "In my opinion, the whole game is over-analysed in Italy and the Genoa players will be feeling the pressure now. This will not prove to be any more hostile than going to say Old Trafford or Goodison Park. It will be different only in so much as they will be shouting in a foreign language."

At a month ago Leeds United were in some danger of being left trailing in Manchester United's wake. Tonight they can go back to the top of the first division by beating Aston Villa at Elland Road (Peter Bell writes).

The previous meeting in November was the occasion of one of Leeds' most compelling performances as they ended Villa's own climb towards the top with a 4-1 win before a live television audience. Although subsequent events have turned Sunday's FA Cup visit to Liverpool into a priority for Villa, the pace of Daley and Yorke may still embarrass a defence missing the injured Dorigo.

Whitlow is the likely deputy but Leeds have yet to decide whether to retain Camina. The Frenchman came on as substitute for Dorigo and scored the first goal against Luton Town on Saturday. "As Eric gets to know me better he will appreciate that he needs to do a bit more than simply score to be guaranteed a place," Howard Wilkinson, the Leeds manager, said.

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Phillips to head team at Olympics

Captain Mark Phillips became technical director of the Spanish equestrian squad for the Barcelona Olympics yesterday.

Capt Phillips described his task as "a major responsibility".

First for Berz

Goff: The Oxford team for the match against Cambridge at Deal on March 20 and 21 includes Kilian Berz, aged 24, of Germany. He is thought to be the first German to compete in the University match since its inception in 1878.

Schneider's title

Alpine skiing: Julie Schneider, of the United States, won the final women's World Cup slalom of the season yesterday. The overall title went to Vreni Schneider, of Switzerland.

Rosi defends

Boxing: Gianfranco Rosi will defend his International Boxing Federation junior middle-weight title against Angel Hernandez, of Spain, in Celano, central Italy, on March 25.

Stage managed

Cycling: Juan Carlos Gonzalez, of Spain, won the second stage of the Tour of Mallorca

Mayhem reigns in Spain

ALTHOUGH this week's European games were looming in Spain, the weekend was dominated by an astonishing clash between Real Zaragoza and Atletico Madrid (Peter Robinson writes). Three players were sent off in the course of Zaragoza's 1-0 win — Tomas Renones and Bernd Schuster, of Madrid, and Javier Aguado from the home side — and 15 further players were booked.

Both Real Madrid and Barcelona won, maintaining the status quo at the top of the table, but Real must be worried about the form of Simeon Olomouc, their opponents this week in the Uefa Cup, who won 7-1 away at Spartak Trnava in the Czechoslovak league.

Calls at 36p per min cheap rate, 48p per min other times inc VAT

CRICKET

Reports and results from the World Cup in Australia and New Zealand Call 0839 555 506

FOOTBALL

Reports and results from tonight's League programme Call 0839 555 562

RACING

Commentary Call 0898 500 123

Results Call 0898 100 123

Calls at 36p per min cheap rate, 48p per min other times inc VAT



Back in the old routine: Diego Maradona, suspended from playing football by authorities in Italy, gives an indoor exhibition for television yesterday

Hoddle plans a precedent

BY LOUISE TAYLOR

GLENN Hoddle will set a precedent when he plays for the English second division side he is also managing against a team from the Italian Serie B in Cerasa, southern Italy, tomorrow. Although player-managers may be common at clubs throughout Europe, at international level they are almost unheard-of.

After almost five months out with a thigh strain, Hoddle, the player-manager of Swindon Town, has survived three reserve games, and he said yesterday: "I will

play at least some part in Italy. I am now 100 per cent fit, although lacking match-practice."

Hoddle's hand was forced when Andy Axford, of Portsmouth, pulled out of the party with a knee injury on Sunday. Axford is a sweeper, and Hoddle is determined to play that system tomorrow.

"As Eric gets to know me better he will appreciate that he needs to do a bit more than simply score to be guaranteed a place," Howard Wilkinson, the Leeds manager, said.

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He is a bit of style. I want people saying we played very well.

"After only ten months as a manager, I regard it as an honour to manage this team. There is a lot of quality in the squad. It is a blend of youth and experience, and people like Steve Bull have played at the very highest level."

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- RUGBY UNION 24
- RACING 24, 25
- CRICKET 26

THE TIMES SPORT

TUESDAY MARCH 3 1992

Millichip calls for the return of fences

Birmingham to face charges from FA board

BY DENNIS SHAW

THE Football Association yesterday acted quickly in bringing two charges against Birmingham City for last Saturday's pitch invasion in which the referee, Roger Wiseman, was assaulted by a spectator.

Under the regulations relating to crowd control and bringing the game into disrepute, the club faces a heavy fine, a demand to play games behind locked doors or even both.

The speed of the FA's actions in receiving and studying the referee's report and of making the charges is a clear

indication that they must show both Uefa and Fifa, football's European and world governing bodies, that they mean business. The fresh outbreak of ground violence and the re-emergence of hooliganism could not have been more ill-timed with Tottenham Hotspur departing for Rotterdam for their Cup Winners' Cup tie with Feyenoord and Liverpool for Genoa for their UEFA Cup encounter.

Also, with the European championships ahead in Sweden this summer and England's bid for the 1996

championships under way, the FA is conscious of the renewed fears the St Andrew's riot could engender. Birmingham have 14 days in which to request a personal hearing, which the club will inevitably do. The City chairman, Samesh Kumar, who was quoted afterwards as saying that refereeing decisions had precipitated the crowd trouble, has been asked for written observations.

West Midlands police have given the go-ahead for tonight's home game with Swansea City — a far lower-profile affair than the promotion game with Stoke — to be played as normal.

One surprising feature of the regrettably return to hooliganism is a call by Sir Bert Millichip, the chairman of the FA, to bring back the fences unanimously removed by clubs after the Hillsborough disaster.

"We must keep the fans off our pitches," he said. "There has been great progress in making security precautions for matches and I think many clubs removed fences when it was not wise to do so. Arrangements between police, the club and other authorities will ensure safety."

Howard Wilkinson had a wasted journey to London yesterday when he could have been preparing his Leeds United players for their bid to regain pole position in the first division title race. Wilkinson was at the FA's headquarters at Lancaster Gate to answer a misconduct charge for comments allegedly made to a linesman during the 6-1 win at Sheffield Wednesday last month.

The hearing was then adjourned until March 16 because key witness, the defendant, Tony Dorigo, was absent. Dorigo was unable to travel to London because of knee ligament trouble.

Whelan recalled, page 27

Lineker's fitness concerns Spurs

BY STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

TOTTENHAM Hotspur, whose interests are limited now to the European Cup Winners' Cup, may have to gamble on the fitness of Gary Lineker in the first leg of their quarter-final against Feyenoord tomorrow night. The first division's leading goalscorer strained a hamstring on Sunday and is still feeling the effects.

Three other players were hurt during the defeat by Nottingham Forest in the Rumbelows Cup semi-final but Lineker's injury, though slight, is the most worrying. His presence alone is so important that Peter Shreeves intends to wait until the last minute in Rotterdam before confirming his line-up.

"It is a problem I didn't expect," Tottenham's manager said yesterday. "He felt a twinge at half-time and it has stiffened up a bit since then. He has been in treatment and will just have to wait and see how it is."

"Gary is confident that he will be okay to play and so am I. Two days' rest should be enough to get him right but, whatever, we'll wait until right up till the kick-off." The anxieties over two of the other

casualties, Gary Mabbutt and Nayim, have eased but Terry Fenwick is doubtful. If he cannot play, Justin Edinburgh will probably come in. Tottenham is not one-man band, as some Feyenoord officials might imagine, but Lineker's contribution can hardly be overestimated as scorer of half his team's 36 goals in the League and a third of their 21 goals in various cup competitions.

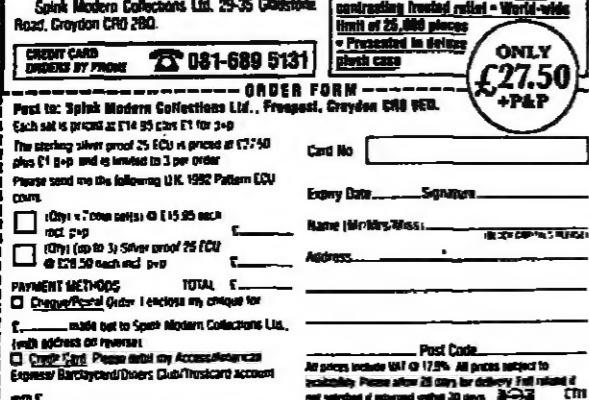
His instinctive opportunism, which kept Tottenham in contention in the mudbath against Forest, the weekend, will be particularly valuable against opponents lying second behind PSV Eindhoven in the Dutch League. Considering Tottenham's woeful form at home, an away goal must be regarded virtually as a necessity.

Lineker, although he is basically the recipient of stern challenges, is rarely absent. Other than being rested for a Rumbelows Cup tie at Swansea City and being granted compassionate leave to tend to his ailing son, he has missed only one fixture through genuine injury this season. As long as he is able to maintain his record,

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FAMILIES of victims of the Hillsborough disaster yesterday opposed a plan to hold one of the FA Cup semi-finals at the stadium. The Football Association is considering using the Sheffield Wednesday ground as venue for one of this year's semi-finals.

South Yorkshire police are anxious for one of the matches to be at Hillsborough to "remove question marks" over the Liverpool v Nottingham Forest semi-final in which 95 people died in April 1989. Neither Liverpool nor Forest would be asked to play at Hillsborough.

Shilton's move into management is not unexpected, his choice of club is. He has been linked with

Shilton followed the example of Newcastle United and turned to a former England captain to lead them out of relegation trouble at the foot of the second division and, eventually, towards the Premier League. Springing the latest in a series of surprising appointments this season, Plymouth introduced Peter Shilton, the goalkeeper capped 125 times by his country, as their new player-manager.

Shilton, aged 42, has taken charge after a month in which Plymouth have struggled without a manager after the dismissal of David Kemp and, in one of those strange, ironic twists that seem to happen so often in football, will open his account for his new club by meeting his last one, Derby County, on Saturday.

Although Shilton's move into management is not unexpected, his choice of club is. He has been linked with

dous challenge," he said. "I like the image of the club. Plymouth has tremendous potential that has never really been tapped. I am ambitious — as I hope my international record has proved. I did not take this decision lightly, but, hopefully, with my appointment people will see that Plymouth mean business."

Shilton's pedigree is second to none. England's most-capped player, he won a League championship, a League Cup and two European Cups with Nottingham Forest, was named the Player of the Year, reached a World Cup semi-final and played more than 1,300 League games for Leicester, Stoke, Forest, Southampton and Derby. That total will certainly rise since Shilton plans to continue playing.

However, he will not be taking the field against Derby: a clause in the deal that has allowed Shilton to move means that he cannot play this season against his former club.

YORKSHIRE have asked Geoff Boycott to serve on the cricket committee under Brian Close, the re-elected chairman, and, although he has refused previous invitations, the county feel that, under the new regime and with their playing prospects rosier than for many years, he will accept (Martin Scary writes).

Boycott, who is in Australia for the World Cup, turned down previous offers because he felt he would be in a minority on a committee which contains most of the

personnel who dismissed him in 1986. "There would be no point in joining a group which would outvote me at every turn," he said last year.

"I think the situation is a lot different now and we hope he will accept," Chris Hassell, the chief executive, said after yesterday's meeting at Headingley. The county is to set up a working party to look at further rule changes which may be required after the decision on Saturday to form four new districts with only 12 representatives.

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What memories did Carling, who played at both centre and full back for the school, instill in others? "He was a class player. His real ability was to time a pass to put the guy away outside him. He was really magic over 10 yards. He had a blistering change of pace," Morris said.

And of Wakefield, who is said to have played at every position on the field, although most frequently in the forwards? "He could run like blazes," Phil Cooke, now aged 92, who was in the same boarding house with Wakefield at Sedbergh and was also stationed with him in the RAF, said.

Before this term is out, a case recording Carling's achievement is due to be hung in the Wavell Wakefield pavilion next to the school's main rugby pitch. But for now the most fitting tribute would be if Carling could emulate his famous predecessor by leading England to victory over Wales, writing "Sedbergh" across the name firmly in the record books.

* * *

Carling makes a link with the class of '24

BY JONATHAN LEE

ON SATURDAY, 450 boys will be scoffing their school dinners ready to make a dash for the best seat in front of the television in the seven school boarding houses dotted around a quiet Cumbrian town.

For if "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" lifts the 15 Englishmen in white to a second successive rugby union grand slam, boys at Sedbergh will celebrate a unique achievement by two of their old boys in the more earthy colour of brown.

Both Will Carling, the England captain, and Wavell Wakefield, captain of the side which won the grand slam for England in 1924, and a member of the grand slam-winning team the previous season, developed their game as schoolboys wearing the brown shirts of Sedbergh.

And although almost 70 years separates their school days, they seem to have learned similar lessons from their rugby education.

Carling's ability to go forward with the ball is something which impresses Sedbergh's present headmaster,

Dr Roger Baxter, and something Wakefield later to become Lord Wakefield of Kent, who died in 1983 at the age of 85, was keen to promote back in 1916.

"I told all referees to stop the game immediately anyone ran across or ran back," Wakefield wrote in his notes on the school's 1916 season. "It is essential for the future good of the school football that it is stopped absolutely."

Dr Baxter is also delighted by Carling's willingness to come back to the school and talk to the boys, just as he did on a wet Sunday afternoon a week after England's World Cup final defeat by Australia.

This approach is something Carling's former house tutor, John Morris, is particularly proud of. He told them what it was like to play at Twickenham. He told them about the goose flesh down the back and the heart pounding. That is what they wanted to hear," he said.

The ability of leading players to inspire youngsters was also recognised by Wakefield. "We were occasionally coached by old Sedberghians, such as those great Scottish forwards J. M. B. Scott and F. H. Turner, and I

can still remember the talks they gave us," he wrote in 1916.

While Wakefield favoured the total commitment that typifies Carling's era, he was wary of over-training. He blamed a 15-mile cross-country run for missing a tackle against Loretto. "This form of exercise did me more harm than good. It made me slow, it made me dislike turning out all the time."

Dr Baxter believes broadening schoolboys' horizons beyond the boundaries of the rugby pitch has helped combat the overkill which Wakefield still holds a prominent position in the school's culture. "Blacks in brown blazers [awarded for rugby and cricket colours] still have a lot of status in the school," he said. "It is a real passion for rugby is not just reserved for the élite 15 in brown blazers. Every boy in the school

talks of, and encourages more players to pursue the game after they leave school. But with a rugby tradition which boasts 26 full international old boys, including John Spencer, of England, and Mike Biggar, of Scotland, he admires rugby sets the standards."

Elspeth Griffiths, the school librarian, can vouch for that. She faces a daily struggle trying to divert pupils' eyes away from rugby magazines towards more ancient words of wisdom.

The present rugby master, Neil Rollings, is confident

that Carling's link with the school will help to keep the school's traditions alive.

Carling, left, and Wakefield, right, are shown here with their wives, Linda and Helen, respectively. They are both members of the Sedbergh Society, which organises annual reunions of former students.

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